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THE

NATIONAL PROVISIONER

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

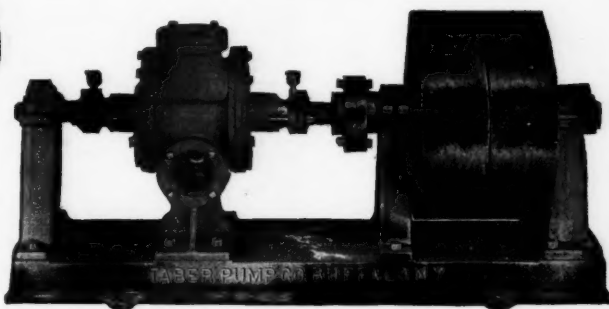
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

No. 3
JULY 21, 1917

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Fig. 523

The Machinery End of a Sausage Room in One Unit

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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

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Vol. 57

New York and Chicago, July 21, 1917

No. 3

Progress Made in Federal Food Legislation

Decision on a compromise draft of the food control bill so that it might pass on the evening of July 21, as predicted in the last issue of The National Provisioner, a certain amount of progress by the new export board, and attacks in the Senate on Herbert C. Hoover and certain members of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense, were the principal features in the food situation in Washington this week.

According to the very latest reports from the Washington Bureau of The National Provisioner, the bill which is to pass today will be confined as originally planned to foods, feeds and fuel, including kerosene and gasoline, and eliminating cotton, wool, hides, steel, coal and other extraneous products.

Another change decided upon after a lot of cloak-room dickering has been an agreement to have the law carried out by a board of three, who shall draw \$7,500 per annum each, in place of the single food commissioner originally provided for, to work for nothing. One of these commissioners must be a farmer, a horny-handed son of toil, who is actually engaged at the time of the passage of the bill as a part of the "back-bone of the nation." Friends of Mr. Hoover say, "Ish ka bibble" to this, because Mr. Hoover will be chairman and dominating figure of the board. Revilers of Mr. Hoover hope to have the number of the board increased to five, in the belief that this would lessen the Hoover influence.

Another important change decided upon was the adoption of the Pomerene amendment by a vote of 54 to 17, which prohibits any member of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense from soliciting or attempting to induce any officer of the government to execute a contract for the government in favor of a concern in which he is interested. This amendment does not prohibit the government from making a contract with such a firm or firms, and is a material modification of the amendment originally proposed, which would have prohibited any contracts for the government with firms of which the members of the Advisory Commission or their sub-committees are officers or stockholders.

Such a provision would have put the most important part of the Council of National Defense out of business.

The modified amendment further provides

that no agent or employee of any concern shall make or permit any committee of which he is a member to make any recommendations concerning a contract for the government to the council or to the Advisory Commission, without first making a full and complete disclosure in writing to the council or the commission of every pecuniary interest which he may have in the contract.

It is also provided in the Pomerene amendment that no advisory commissioner shall participate in the awarding of such a contract. Violations of any of the provisions of the Pomerene amendment will be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or imprisonment for not more than five years, or both.

It also appears likely that the bill will fix a basic minimum price of \$1.75 per bushel for No. 1 Northern Wheat, and it is possible that the bill will extend government licensing to packinghouses, fertilizer producers, elevators, farm machinery factories, coal mines and coal dealers.

Export Council Makes Some Progress.

Some progress was made by the Export Council, but it was marred by the fight between Secretary of Commerce Redfield and Dr. E. E. Pratt, Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. This resulted in the forced resignation of the latter on July 17, which at least had the merit of avoiding the precedent set by the long-drawn-out controversy between Goethals and Denman of the Shipping Board.

The public has not been fully informed of the causes which led to the break. One fairly reliable report in Washington is to the effect that Dr. Pratt favored a sterner and more sweeping policy in regard to export control than Secretary Redfield did. Another version is that Dr. Pratt is said to have assumed too much authority as the personal representative of the Department of Commerce, and that he is alleged to have unwisely inserted a long list of commodities in President Wilson's proclamation putting certain goods under export control. Whatever the cause, the change is regretted in Washington, because Dr. Pratt is regarded as a faithful, able and energetic official.

The new chief is Burwell S. Cutler, of Buffalo, president of the Cutler Desk Company. He went to Washington at the out-

break of the war to offer his services, and accepted the position of first assistant in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at a nominal salary. It is understood that either Mr. Cutler or Mr. C. A. Richards, a New York City business man who recently began to give his services to the government as chief of the export license division, will succeed Dr. Pratt as secretary of the Export Council.

There is herewith given a statement of articles which the Export Council announced on July 16 as being a part of the commodities included in the President's Embargo Proclamation. This list may be shortened later if it is true, as alleged by some, that it contains articles which the government does not intend to ban:

Sulphur, saltpeter, nitrate of potash, benzoin, rice, dried beans, inedible fats, peas, condensed milk, structural steel shapes and mill steel, including angles, tees, beams and channels, mill steel plates of ordinary tank quality, rolled steel floor plates, rosin and turpentine, washing powder, hand lantern oil, toluol, lubricating oil, steel plates, soap and soap products, animal and vegetable oils, malt and cornstarch.

In the ten months which ended last April the export value of these goods totaled \$165,188,895, as follows: Animal oils, \$640,465; vegetable oils, \$20,587,467; lubricating oils, \$38,406,903; malt, \$4,670,060; steel plates and sheets, \$30,407,143; soap and soap products, \$4,913,368; rosin and turpentine, \$13,131,535; sulphur, \$2,946,607; washing powder, \$165,802; condensed milk, \$17,431,641; beans and dried peas, \$7,812,072; rice, \$5,229,714, and structural steel, \$18,776,112.

Over 3,600 licenses have already been granted by the Export Council.

Livestock Costs Too Much.

Herbert C. Hoover issued a statement on July 18 to the effect that meat prices have increased in the United States nearly 100 per cent. in the last five years, and 140 per cent. in England since the outbreak of the war nearly three years ago. According to Mr. Hoover, cattle were \$6.30 per hundred pounds in 1912 and are now \$12.15 per hundred pounds. He says that hogs were then \$6.64 per hundred and are now \$15.15, and that sheep were \$4.10 per hundred and are now \$9.85. In regard to the English prices it is said that the advances since June, 1914, have been meat, 140 per cent.; milk, 100 per cent.; butter, 80 per cent.

HOW MEAT PRICES ARE MADE. Packer Explains to a Consumer Why the Packer Cannot Control Them as He Pleases.

What part do meat packers play in fixing present day high prices?

Doubtless that question has been propounded many times. It is popular—or has been in the past—to charge the packers with boosting the cost of living.

A Galena, Ill., woman put the matter squarely up to J. Ogden Armour, with the charge that he could lower prices if he would. Her letter and the answer thereto are of such general interest at this time of food price investigations that they are reproduced herewith. The inquirer wrote:

Mr. J. Ogden Armour,
Chicago, Ill.

Sir: I have read your appeal to the people of this state and nation, to be patriotic and deny themselves and have one meatless day in the week. Are you aware there are many well-to-do families who are never able now to buy even two pounds of "Armour's Star Bacon," delicious as it is? Many used to indulge when it was fifteen and eighteen cents per pound, but when it reaches thirty-five and forty cents, something cheaper must do.

Now if the packers of Chicago would show patriotism, and cut the price of hogs down to livable levels (and you could, if you would) then the people who are starving could be fed and the morale of the country could be greatly aided, and when you ask us to be patriotic, we could respond heartily.

Respectfully,

Mrs. G. S. A. —

The reply was as follows:

How Meat Prices Are Made.

Mrs. G. S. A. —
Galena, Ill.

Dear Madam: Mr. Armour has directed me to reply to your letter of recent date in which you discussed the price of meats.

You quote the price of Star bacon at 35 or 40 cents and then express the opinion that the packers could, if they would, lower prices materially, thereby reducing the cost of living.

Apparently you take it for granted that the packers arbitrarily determine the price of meat. That assumption is wrong, as is evidenced by these facts:

Price is determined by cost of production, plus cost of preparation, plus cost of distribution and the profits. It is a fact recognized in federal statistics that the Chicago packers do business on the lowest margin of profit of any of the great modern industries. Present high prices, therefore are not the result of large profits. It is likewise a matter of general knowledge that the wonderful efficiency acquired by the big packers in preparing and distributing meat has lowered the cost item there to a minimum.

It is necessary to turn to cost of production in order to find the reason for the high final price.

The packers can no more fix the rate at which they can buy hogs than can you fix the rate at which you will buy bacon from the retailer. The packer has to go into the open market to buy his hogs, and he has to pay the price demanded by the commission man, representing the farmer who sent in the hogs.

The farmers' price is based on cost of production plus his profit. Whereas the farmer could sell hogs as low as \$3 in 1878, \$3.10 in 1898, \$3.90 in 1903 and \$3.75 in 1907, the farmer today demands and receives as much as \$16 per hundred weight.

The packer is helpless to influence this price. We know how many hogs we must have to keep our overhead expenses to a minimum. Our buyers go out into the market and bid against the buyers from other firms until they have the hogs they must have.

Our buyers cannot fix the price. Neither could the buyers of the four largest concerns acting in unison. It is a matter of record that the four largest packing firms—Armour and the three others that are nationally

known—buy only about a third of the hog crop. The so-called "little fellows" scattered throughout the country buy the other two-thirds, and if it were possible for buyers to fix prices, they would have greater influence than the big packers.

Under these circumstances, the living hog comes to market, say in Chicago, and is bought by the packer from the farmer or commission man. The quotations from Friday, June 15, show that the live hog bought in Chicago cost \$16.05 per hundred pounds—in other words, more than 16 cents a pound for every portion of the live animal, bones, bristles, entrails and even the dirt that clings to the hide.

The packer did not fix that price of \$16.05 per hundred pounds; it was determined by the supply and the demand, and the packer had to pay it to get the animal.

Now the packer takes that animal which he paid for at the rate of more than 16 cents a pound, and slaughters it and divides it into those parts which can be eaten and those parts which cannot. If you have ever visited a packing plant you will understand that the operation of slaughtering and dressing that hog cost the packer considerable, which adds to the amount he has invested in each pound of the animal.

But having slaughtered and dressed it, he now has something for sale, and the various cuts and parts go on the market.

For pig tails which he paid for at the rate of more than 16 cents a pound when he bought the animal, he gets, according to the quotation effective June 18, just 13 cents—in other words, 3 cents less than he paid for them on the open market.

For the heart and the snout and the kidneys and the brains, he gets only 11 cents per pound. There is a loss of 5 cents per pound.

For the pigs' feet which he had to buy for 16 and more cents per pound he gets back only 5½ cents.

For the back bones he gets 6 cents.

For the ears he gets 9 cents.

For the melts he gets 5½ cents.

For neck bones he gets 6 cents.

Of 36 different portions of the animal which are listed in our wholesale book, 16 of them sell for less than the price per pound paid for the live animal. Of the remaining 18 portions

the average wholesale price is in the neighborhood of 23 or 24 cents.

Star ham and Star bacon are the most expensive portions on the list, due entirely to the expense which attaches to their preparation.

There is no unjust profit connected with the selling at wholesale of the portions from the hog.

Beef Sold at Less Than Cost.

The same story applies to beef. It is a fact that the packers sell the meat of a steer for less money than the animal costs them on the market when they buy it from the commission man who represents the farmer. If the packers dealt in meat alone the prices which today seem high would seem low in comparison to those which would rule. Whatever profit the packer is able to make is due to his utilization of the by-products.

The packers make a large profit in the aggregate, but when it is brought down to a matter of return on the dollar, government statistics bear out the claim that they do business on a smaller margin of profit than any other big industry in the world. For every dollar of business they do they make less than 3 cents, but because they have developed their business to a point where they can make the same dollar work two or three or four times each year, they have made it possible to do business even on such a small margin.

In the belief that a closer study of the packing industry will give you a new insight into it and enable you to see that the popular view of packers' profits is erroneous, I am having sent to you a copy of our Year Book which sets forth in a clear and concise way—much better than I am able to do—the fundamental facts connected with the industry.

In a broad sense the packers are just as anxious as the public for lower prices. As you have pointed out, people buy more when prices are low than they do when prices are high. The packers make no more profit when selling a ham, for instance, for 35 cents than they do when selling it for 20 cents. I mean they do not make more per pound, but because they are able to sell more pounds when the price is 20 cents, their profit is correspondingly larger. The facts do not seem to accord with the general conception of things, but they are facts nevertheless.

Hoping this will receive your close attention, we beg to remain,

Yours very truly,

ARMOUR AND COMPANY.

R. D. Mac Manus.

RAILROAD EMBARGO ORDERED.

Fairfax Harrison, chairman of the Railroads' War Board, has authorized the following telegraphic order, which was sent to all railroads in the country by the Commission on Car Service July 12, 1917:

"Pursuant to the proclamation of the President of the United States, dated July 9, barring certain exports except under Federal license, railroads are directed to place telegraphic embargo, effective immediately, against all shipments of coal, coke, feed grain, flour and meal therefrom, fodder, meat and fats, fuel oils, kerosene, gasoline, pig iron, steel billets, ship plates, structural shapes, scrap iron and steel, ferromanganese, fertilizers, arms, ammunition, explosives, consigned, reconsigned, to be reconsigned, or intended for export, except when bill of lading presented with Federal license number furnished or authorized by Export Council at Washington and according to announcement of Department of Commerce, together with permit number authorized by the port delivery road. Arrangements have been made under which all shipments consigned to points in Canada can go forward as heretofore, special licenses covering same having been issued through the customs service. It is suggested that port lines protect against accumulations at ports by placing such embargo as necessary against cars in transit. All port lines should immediately inaugurate permit system covering all export traffic. Copy this wire all roads in groups 1 to 11."

American Meat Packers' Association

Holds its Twelfth Annual

CONVENTION

AT

CHICAGO

October 15 and 16

Because of the War this
will be a vitally important
meeting.

MEAT SITUATION IN AUSTRALIA IN WARTIME

Labor Government Competes with Trade in Selling Meat

(Special Correspondence of The National Provisioner.)

Brisbane, Queensland, June 5, 1917.

The war makes the meat position in Australia somewhat obscure. The necessity to refrain from mentioning the movements of boats prevents any general idea of what happens to the output of the various meat factories. At present those in Queensland are in full operation, but in some of the other States little is being done. Whatever meat is available for export, of course, goes to the order of the Imperial Government. Occasionally—not so often as might have been expected—it is learned that a cargo of meat has been lost.

Though sent to the order of the Imperial Government, it is well understood on this side that much of this meat is diverted for the use of some of the Allies. It is believed here, for instance, that France is being turned into a nation of meat eaters, and with the enforcement of some arrangement whereby there will be preference among the Allies after the war it is the opinion of the trade in Australia that there will be a big demand for Australian meat from France after peace is declared. Italy is also taking meat, and some is going to Russia. Under these circumstances meat consumers in Australia realize that they cannot look forward to any relief in regard to prices, which are very high, however much Australia may increase her flocks and herds after the war.

No Effort to Produce Deeds.

It is somewhat remarkable under these circumstances that there is little movement in Australia towards the cultivation of fodder for cattle and sheep, which roam over the vast plains of the West and are dependent wholly on the natural grasses. Of course, towards the coastal belt something of this kind is attempted, but compared with the number of stock slaughtered for export the percentage raised on artificial grasses or fodders is very small. Most of the stock so raised are in fairly well populated districts, and the stock are devoted to local consumption.

It may be said that practically no cattle killed for export are hand-fed. In some of the States—notably South Australia and Victoria—a good proportion of the sheep are raised with the aid of fodders, and in a less degree that is so in New South Wales; but in the remainder of New South Wales, and in the whole of Queensland, almost all the merinos slaughtered for export are from the wide ranges where no artificial grasses are grown.

The position in New Zealand, on the other hand, is totally different. There every lamb and sheep slaughtered for export is grown on closely-settled properties where artificial grasses and rape and other crops are raised. The explanation of this is that in Australia the sheep are raised mainly for wool—the mutton being a side line. In New Zealand wool takes a secondary place to mutton or lamb.

Government Prices Fixed for Meat Bought.

The Queensland Government has come into line with the other State governments by making a fresh agreement with the meat works for the supply of meat for the Im-

perial Government. Slaughtering has been going on since the beginning of the season; but the renewal of the agreement hung fire until a week or two ago, when the rates were fixed at 4½d. f. o. b. for all ox and approved cow beef, and 4½d. for "passed" cow beef.

The reason for the delay was the difference of opinion between the factory owners and the State Labor Government concerning the quantity of beef that was to be made available to the State government for its State retail shops. This meat, as I have explained in previous letters, is being obtained at a much lower rate than that supplied to the Imperial Government—3d. per lb. for fresh and 3½d. for frozen. During this year the State government will be entitled to retain 7,000 tons at these rates, but should the war last beyond this year the amount will be 10,000 tons, or 10 per cent. of the total killing, which ever is less. The agreement is to last until three months after the war.

The State government has been charged with exploiting the Imperial Government and the troops in the trenches by obtaining meat for "stay-at-homes" at so much lower prices than the Imperial Government has to pay for the troops. The government waxes indignant on this point, and states that the difference is not what it appears, since the Imperial Government takes beef with the briskets cut off (owing to an old regulation arising from the presence of worm nodules in that part of the carcass, whereas the State government takes all this part of the animal. The general opinion locally is that the State government has a good bargain from its point of view.

Operation of State Retail Meat Shops.

This brings me again to the question of State shops. The meat so taken under this agreement is being sold through the State shops in various cities, the system of shops having been extended considerably. It is now

stated that these shops will be extended to every center which can be conveniently reached from the various meat factories. The meat has to be kept at the stores of these factories for the State government, which thus has a number of depots in different parts of the State from which they can distribute the carcasses.

The existence of these shops is having a marked effect on the meat trade in the big cities. They are selling the meat at less rates than the private traders can buy it in the stockyards. This means that the government is exploiting the raisers of stock in order to supply the city people with cheaper meat. As the State shops do not undertake delivery, and sell only for cash across the counter, it means that the private traders, if they operate, have to cater for the worst and least remunerative part of the trade. And so the comparison between the State shops' prices and those of private traders appears the worse.

(Continued on page 21.)

PACKERS' INVESTIGATION BEGINS.

At Chicago on Wednesday auditors of the Federal Trade Commission began the work of examining the books of the big packing concerns of Chicago for the purpose of determining the cost of producing and marketing meats and similar food commodities. Their action is the initial step in a far-reaching investigation into the cost of producing food, steel, iron, coal and oil, in accordance with an order of President Wilson to ascertain what constitutes a fair profit.

Joseph E. Davies, member of the commission, inspected a number of plants and later held a conference with representatives of the leading packinghouses, who arranged to give the investigators access to the books of the companies from which it is expected to obtain the basic cost of producing and marketing meats.

The inspection of books and records will include not only packers, but cattle raisers, commission men, and wholesale and retail dealers.

No General Exemption of Meat Trade Employees

The meat trade has been much interested in the working of the exemption machinery of the army draft law. Packing plants and the meat supply channels cannot operate without the specialized help necessary, and the wholesale drafting of this class of labor would seriously cripple the industry and the meat food supply situation. The following bulletin sent this week to members of the American Meat Packers' Association indicates the status of this matter to date:

We have made request of the War Department that all packinghouse employees absolutely necessary in each department should be exempted from military service draft by a general order, on the ground that it is of the utmost importance that meat food supplies should be produced and shipped without any interruption to our military forces and the civilian population dependent upon our products.

The Secretary of War has refused our specific request. Hundreds of other industries have made similar requests through their associations and have also been refused. The rulings as to the exemptions in the first instance must be made by the district boards.

We are advised that where exemption of

absolutely necessary employees is desired packers, in each case, should make their representation, giving reasons, to the district boards, which are composed of high-class citizens acting under intelligent instructions. We do not know at this time whether, should applications for exemption be denied and an appeal taken, this will act as a postponement of the draft of the individual until the appeal is decided, but the law provides for an appeal to the President. We may advise you later as to this as the draft works out.

The suggestion at this time is that if managerial, clerical or trained common labor is necessary to the conservation and rapid production of meat food supplies (and this is dependent and relatively important in individual cases on, and in proportion to, the duties of the individual) you should first make this representation to your district board, covering the individuals whose exemption is necessary.

But remember, if you try to keep a man in your plant it must be that you conscientiously believe he will be of more benefit there than elsewhere. Don't try to do otherwise. Say honestly what men you need to run your business, and earn the confidence of the government.

GEO. L. MCCARTHY,
Secretary.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

ACTUAL PACKINGHOUSE TESTS.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—Every packinghouse superintendent keeps a record of tests, which is his most precious possession, and which serves him as a guide and reference in succeeding operations. It is only actual tests that tell the story in packinghouse practice; theory is all right, but practical results are a necessary guide always. The National Provisioner has printed on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade" many tests of this sort, in answering inquiries from subscribers. It has many more of these test results at its command, and will publish them from time to time for the general information of readers, instead of withholding them until some specific inquiry is made.]

TO WHITEN LARD.

A Canadian subscriber of The National Provisioner writes as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

We cannot get our lard quite white. Could you not tell us how to bring about this result satisfactorily?

In the first place, all raw material from the killing floor should be thoroughly washed free of blood and dirt and all lean meats trimmed out, and when such stock is being rendered it helps considerably if the first water is drawn off and clean water substituted.

All cutting fats should be trimmed free of all lean meats before dumping into rendering tanks. The resultant oils from these stocks are usually run together through strainers into a refining kettle and treated with fullers' earth, then pumped through a filter press and thence over the lard roll (two rollers are better), and from thence to packages at a temperature prohibiting the separation of the oil and stearine. Handled in this manner lard will be as white as it is possible to make it.

Of course all tanks, machinery, etc., should be kept scrupulously clean. Water containing a large amount of iron in solution will discolor lard, as also will overcooking, either by excessive steam pressure or long-continued cooking under moderate pressure. Forty pounds steam pressure for from six to eight hours, according to the nature of the

raw material, seems to be generally satisfactory.

The most important points in bleaching lard are complete absence of all water or moisture, and a temperature of the treated lard of 160 to 170 degs. Fahr. Usually about 1 per cent. of fullers' earth is used, and contact under agitation is about 20 minutes, when the stock is ready to go through the filter press.

Clean stock, clean water, clean tanks and machinery, and proper cooking will result in satisfactory product—even if not treated with fullers' earth, in many instances.

TREATING CATTLE TAIL HAIR.

The following inquiry comes from a reader in California:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Can you advise us the best method used in bleaching cattle tail hair for curled hair purposes?

Cattle switches as soon as removed from the tail should be thoroughly washed in warm water, then in cold water, drained and placed in the pack with a liberal amount of fine hide salt, care being taken to see they do not commence to heat in the pack. If they do, they should be overhauled at once. When taken out they should be well washed again in slightly warmed water, using several changes, so as to remove all salt and dirt. Then hang in the drying room in a temperature of about 150 degs. Fahr., with a good light and circulation of air, until thoroughly dried, when they are removed to well-ventilated rooms until shipped.

When enough switches are available for immediate treatment the salting process is omitted, the washing and drying, however, being carefully attended to. In some instances the switches are roped, then treated with nearly boiling water for several hours, and then hung up to dry.

The use of chemicals is not advisable, except by experienced men, as they have a ten-

dency to destroy the elasticity and luster of the hair. If any is used at all, it should be a very weak solution of caustic soda or sulphurous acid.

CAR SHORTAGE CRISIS TO COME.

The reduction of the net car shortage from 148,627 on May 1, to 105,127 on June 1 indicates that the Railroads' War Board is making very gratifying progress in its efforts to increase the efficiency with which the freight car supply is utilized, says the Railway Age Gazette. Later data may indicate that the reduction is partly due to a decline in the amount of traffic handled, but it is more probable that there has been no decline, but rather an increase in the amount of traffic moved. If this should prove to be the case the reduction of 30 per cent. in the car shortage will rank as a notable achievement, and one signally indicating the policy of unified management which the railways have adopted.

Meantime, the decline in the figures of car shortage should not be allowed to give rise to illusions. A net shortage of 105,000 cars on June 1 is entirely unprecedented. Large increases in freight traffic undoubtedly will begin within the next two months, and then will come the crucial test of what the transportation system of the country can do. Meantime, in order that that test may not be made unnecessarily severe, there should be moved during next month every pound of freight that can be moved.

No effort should be spared to get equipment of all kinds in the best possible condition and every car should be loaded as heavily as practicable and loaded, moved and unloaded as expeditiously as possible. The hardest pull the railways of the United States ever have had, unless all signs fail, will come next fall and winter, and unless everybody who can help does his bit a most serious situation will develop.

SWENSONS

Rome was not built in a day. We have heard that many times and yet we are prone to believe it just grew like Topsy. We rarely stop to consider the time, tearing down and rebuilding that finally made it the greatest city in the world—the leader as no city since has been.

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SERVICE IN WAR TIME

With the draft for the national army an accomplished fact, public interest in this instance centers on the operation of the exemption boards. The question of exemption merely to escape fighting is not worth discussing; no one admires a coward. And the matter of exemption because of family dependents is a debatable one; the government can and will look after that.

But there is a phase of exemption which is important, almost as important as the formation of a fighting force. There is no more truthful saying about war than that an army travels on its stomach. Commissary is as important as munitions. And the industrial home guard must be fed, too. So it becomes necessary to see to it that the food production and supply machinery is not seriously interfered with by the draft for soldiers.

The meat interests asked the War Department to exempt all packinghouse employees "absolutely necessary in each department" from military service, on the ground that it is of the utmost importance that meat food supplies should be produced and shipped without any interruption to our military forces, as well as supplying the civilian population dependent upon packinghouse

products. The special knowledge and training called for in the modern meat plant is something that cannot be acquired in a day. In all departments there are highly trained specialists, without whose services the high pressure of operation now necessary to meet war needs would be seriously interrupted, if not entirely broken down.

The government has acknowledged the value of these packinghouse specialists by calling upon the packers to loan many of them for use in equipping the army bases and lines of communication, etc., both in this country and France. These men, and even many of their subordinates, are much more useful in the struggle to win the war in their places in the packinghouse than they would be in uniform.

The request for a general exemption order for these men was denied because provision is made in the regulations for a general method of presenting and deciding exemption claims from which the government does not desire to depart. Packinghouse employees are expected to make their applications for exemption the same as any other drafted class. In his report to members on this matter Secretary George L. McCarthy of the American Meat Packers' Association calls attention to the fact that packers should make application to district boards for the exemption of absolutely necessary employees.

The law provides for an appeal to the President should such application be denied. Whether an appeal would act as a stay of the draft is not known at this time. The suggestion is made that packers should first apply to the district boards for the exemption of such managerial, clerical or trained common labor as is necessary to the conservation and rapid production of meat food supplies. "Say honestly what men you need to run your business, and earn the confidence of the government," says Secretary McCarthy. It is a matter in which fairness and conscientious action are necessary on both sides.

NEED A BOARD WITH POWER

The formation of a board of national defense with powers to make important decisions and to act on its own authority is advised by Waddill Catchings, chairman of a committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States as a solution of the problems which confront the present advisory organization. He points out that there is now no board or department concerned exclusively with the concentration of all efforts toward procuring materials and supplies for war. In this condition he finds much of the cause for the criticism and misunderstanding concerning the part business men have so far taken in war preparations.

"In Washington today," Mr. Catchings points out, "we have the machinery of the government departments as developed in time of peace. In addition there is the Council of National Defense, the Shipping Board, the Food-Control Organization developing around Mr. Hoover, and the Exports Council. All act independently of each other.

"The Council of National Defense, because of its name, might be thought to be a means of developing concentrated effort, but it was created in time of peace. It is vested with no power to act, and unless granted this power cannot possibly become the central organ of defense in time of war. The Council consists of the Secretaries of War, Navy, Interior, Agriculture, Commerce and Labor. The Secretary of the Treasury is not a member. The President, who above all, is concerned with national defense, never meets with the Council. The Council has an Advisory Commission, but meets with it only once a month. There are numerous committees of the Council and of the Advisory Commission, but these committee chairmen never meet.

"Pending the working out of a general plan, the Council of National Defense has been the center and nucleus of our first efforts in the war. This body of experienced men has met the practical situations as they have arisen from day to day, and has rendered service of the highest value during the time when the nature of our problems was becoming clear. With a full realization of what they have done, plans can now be formed for a more direct attack upon the problems which have arisen."

In such a situation, it is said, there is much that can be criticised. The Senate today is particularly criticising the fact that members of the advisory committees have been interested in companies who have received contracts from the government. Such contracts have always, however, been placed by government officials in no way connected with the committees or companies. Although the facts are matters of record, no instance has been forthcoming of a single case where the interests of the government were not fully protected and the contract let at the lowest price or upon the most satisfactory basis. When some general plan is formulated the decisions regarding buying will, no doubt, be entrusted to men who have severed their connection with business and the functions of advisory committees will be clearly defined and limited.

A study of the situation will doubtless convince business men today that it is of the utmost importance that the great problems mentioned should be worked out in a manner to develop the earliest concentration of authority and effort, and not to interrupt what is being done.

TRADE GLEANINGS

The Ravenwood Corporation is to establish a meat packing plant at Ravenwood, N. C.

The branch of the Carstens Packing Company, at Centralia, Wash., was damaged by fire last week.

The Dairy Farm Packing Company, Lexington, Ky., has increased its capital stock from \$25,000 to \$50,000.

The plant of the St. Cloud Packing Company, St. Cloud, Minn., has been damaged by fire to the extent of \$10,000.

The capital stock of the Dairy Farm Packing Company, Lexington, Ky., has been increased from \$25,000 to \$50,000.

Union Seed & Fertilizer Company will erect a two-story brick building to cost \$2,500 and will remodel their present plant at Atlanta, Ga.

W. B. Shockley, J. R. Shockley, W. T. Moore and others have incorporated the Southern Packing Company at Cleveland, Tenn., with a capital stock of \$20,000.

Wilson & Company are reported to have purchased from Grafton Johnson, of Greenwood, Ind., nine canning factories. Five of them are in Indiana, three in Wisconsin and one in Michigan.

The Little Rock Packing Company, capitalized at \$10,000, has filed articles of incorporation at Little Rock, Ark. The incorporators are Nick Eichelman, Otto Finkbeiner and Herman Wunsch.

The big plant of the Dubuque Brewing & Malting Company, at Dubuque, Iowa, is to be converted into a meat packing plant by the Key City Packing Company, in which local capital will be interested.

Vice-President L. W. Haskell, of the Southern Cotton Oil Company, has temporarily assumed charge of the department of that company's business formerly under the direction of the late Thomas Sloan Young.

Certainty of the operation of the El Reno packing plant, at El Reno, Okla., was insured last week when the American Packing Company, which recently purchased the property from the city for a consideration of \$30,000, made its first payment. Agents are at work selling stock in the company, which has capitalized its business at \$500,000.

Officers and directors of the Farmers' Co-operative Packing Company, recently incorporated in South Dakota, with a capital stock of \$1,000,000, have decided upon Huron, S. D., as the location of their plant, following conferences with the directors of the Huron Commercial Club. It is stated that the sale of stock will be begun immediately, that excavation for the structure will be started in the fall, and that the plant will be in operation by the fall of 1918. The incorporators are S. D. Frost, cattleman, of Leola, S. D.; Roy Housman, cattleman, of Huron, S. D.; Paul Havens, farmer, Nortonville,

N. D.; G. C. King, cattleman, Mina, S. D., and S. H. Suitzer, cattleman, Edgerley, N. D. The total value of the buildings to be erected is estimated at \$450,000, and the plant will have a killing capacity of 1,000 hogs and 400 cattle daily.

ARGENTINE MEAT EXPORTS.

Although the figures published show decreased shipments of meat from Argentina for the first four months of 1917 as compared with the corresponding period in 1916, the exports for April were larger than for the same month in 1916. It is rather remarkable in view of the submarine activity and the local embargo recently placed on wheat, that shipments should have held up so well as they have. The great scarcity of bottoms and consequent difficulty of obtaining space continues. A table of meat exports for April, 1916 and 1917, follows:

	April, 1916.	April, 1917.
Sheep and mutton, carcasses	133,670	193,618
Beef:		
Frozen, quarters	440,756	446,692
Chilled, quarters	52,559	85,099

Between Brazil with its large stores of coffee, cocoa, rubber, etc., and Argentina with its equally heavy stocks of hides, wool, frozen meats, grain, etc., there is an earnest competition for shipping space and high prices for freight are becoming usual. For example, Brazilian shippers chartered space on a vessel for Genoa at a rate of 1,587 liras (\$306) per ton for a shipment of dry hides. In normal times 60 liras per ton is considered a high freight rate for this class of merchandise.

Do you want a good man? Or perhaps it is a position you are after. In either case, keep an eye on page 48. It will be worth your while.

PROPOSAL.

PROPOSAL FOR SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES.—War Department, General Depot of the Quartermaster Corps, 3615 Iron Street, Chicago, Ill.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, for furnishing and delivering on or before August 11, 1917, 360,000 can corned beef, lacq., 144,000 can fresh roast beef, lacq., 300,000 can corned beef hash, lacq., in accordance with specifications and conditions set forth in Q. M. C. Form No. 120, August, 1916, will be received at this office, at the office of the Depot Quartermaster, U. S. Army, Kansas City, Missouri, or the office of the Depot Quartermaster, U. S. Army, Omaha, Nebraska, until 2 o'clock P. M. Thursday, July 26, 1917, and then opened. A. D. Kniskern, Colonel Q. M. Corps.

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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Market Barely Steady—Consuming Demand Slow—No Speculative Support—Packers Indifferent—Peace Advances Fail to Stimulate—Hog Movement Normal—Record Prices for Corn.

The provision list has continued under moderate pressure. There has been a lack of support, and on scattered liquidation values frequently gave way. It was stated that packers were not averse to maintaining quotations at around prevailing levels, in view of some Government contracts, but there was only apathetic support from these interests. Much was said of the situation offering no encouragement to buyers.

Efforts to stimulate demand, based on peace prospects, were not very fruitful. Scattered buying of provision futures, especially of lard, was noted when the first advances of radical changes in the Reichstag were announced, and perhaps the subsequent peace views held selling operations in check, but they did not inspire much buying. Consumers especially seemed indifferent, and were buying only as needs dictated.

Some of the local traders asserted that their cash trade was the duller in a number of years. It was still evident that the Government food control policy was resulting in consumers holding off wherever possible, while the embargo on exports is having a similar effect. However, many licenses are now being granted for shipment, and it is believed that the outward movement of lard and meats will show a moderate increase in the near future.

There are specialists in the trade who are of the opinion that the embargo on exports of hog products may develop into a bullish feature. The theory is that Holland and Scandinavia are shipping practically nothing to English points, because of the embargo on grain exports, and therefore the United Kingdom may be forced to buy more hog products in the United States.

It is noteworthy that the exports the past week were comparatively liberal, there having been 22,000 pounds of pork shipped against none the previous week, nearly sixteen million pounds of bacon against less than a million the previous week, and 1,835,000 pounds of lard compared with 136,000 pounds for the week ending July 7th. Since November 1st exports of pork show a decrease of 6¼ million pounds, bacon and hams have decreased 57 million, and lard decreased 109 million.

Some attention was given to the mid-monthly statement of stocks at Chicago, which showed a moderate increase in lard, but not much other change. The figures follow:

	1917.	
	July 15.	June 30.
Pork, new, bbls.	11,558	12,023
Lard, new, lbs.	39,132,736	33,046,438
Lard, other, lbs.	12,334,037	15,619,721
Short ribs, lbs.	15,556,307	16,036,791

	1916.	
	July 15.	June 30.
Pork, new, bbls.	8,421	18,194
Lard, new, lbs.	61,224,224	58,757,647
Short ribs, lbs.	14,126,493	15,492,638

The advices from Chicago have told of Government officials investigating the costs of provisions. It is asserted, however, that packers are really welcoming this probe, be-

cause of the fact that a manufacturing loss will be shown in the cutting of hogs on the present basis.

The hog movement at this time is about normal, compared with other years, but as prices were lowered the movement tapered off. High feeding costs are still much discussed, and it is believed that these will be reflected in the hog movement later on. Some of the good grades of cash corn at Chicago have sold at about \$2.05 a bushel the past week, and it has been suggested in a recent Senate conference that the minimum price of wheat be \$1.75 per bushel, basis No. 1 northern, which do not augur well for low feeding charges in the immediate future, inasmuch as all feedstuffs are expected to sympathize with the selling basis of wheat and corn.

The hog packing in the west for the past week approximated 550,000 head, against 419,000 the previous week, and 575,000 last year. The total packing since March 1st is 10,295,000 against 11,350,000 for the same time last year.

LARD.—Some distributors state that their business is the slowest in a number of years. Quoted City, \$18.75@19; Western, \$21.30; Middle West, \$19.60@19.70; refined Continent, \$22; South American, \$22.50; Brazil, kegs, \$23.50; compounds, \$16@17.

PORK.—The demand is slow, even at moderate declines. Local consumption is quiet. Mess, \$42@42.50; clear, \$42@43.50, and family, \$44.

BEEF.—An easier tone at the West has had only light influence locally where stocks are well held. Mess, \$30@31; packet, \$31@32; family, \$32@33; extra India, \$46@48.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

MEAT SITUATION IN AUSTRALIA.

(Continued from page 17.)

Another Socialistic development of late is the fixing of restricted hours for the sale of meat in shops. In order to bring the hours to a more reasonable number per day it has been enacted that shops may not open before 8 a. m. This is all right during the winter months, since meat can be kept from the day before; but in a climate like that of Queensland it means banishing fresh meat from the breakfast table of all except those with refrigerators, and in the heat of summer even these people will have difficulty in keeping the meat fresh.

It may be expected that there will be a general outcry in the summer months. The laboring man in Australia—the Socialistic supporter—is the largest consumer of meat for breakfast; the brain worker as a rule refrains from eating meat at this meal. The Labor party is therefore hitting its own supporters hardest in this little matter.

Other Restrictions Due to the War.

Besides this industrial restriction, the trade is up against numerous other restrictions arising from the war. Practically every part of the stock industry is passing under State control. The auction sales of wool have been abolished under a system of appraisements by officers appointed by the government. This scheme appears to be working satisfactorily. The leather trade is also

to be placed under a board of control, and it is expected that this control will extend to hides. Tallow will also probably come under Government direction. This step has already been taken with rabbit skins.

The high prices of meat and the shortage of supplies has led to a great development of the rabbit trade. Rabbits were imported into Australia in the early colonization days and released. They multiplied so rapidly that they became a curse to the graziers, and millions have been spent in efforts at extermination. Thousands of miles of wire netting have been erected.

In some of the more thickly populated parts where railway facilities were available to carry the carcasses to cold stores, a brisk trade sprang up many years ago by trappers, who were able to obtain supplies free of cost or charges except those incidental to trapping and transport to market. A proportion of the rabbits were consumed in the Australian cities, but the great bulk were exported, and a big trade was opened up—so big, in fact, that when questions of wholesale destruction of rabbits cropped up at different times in the interests of graziers, the vested interests of the trappers were strong enough to resist.

Added importance is given to the rabbit industry in these days of short meat supply, and although the consumption of rabbits in Australia does not show any large increase, it is true that the export trade is widening. Hitherto, in Queensland, the graziers were always strong enough to prevent any trade in rabbits developing, on the ground that those who engaged in killing rabbits for profit were encouraged to see that they did not die out. The advent of a Labor government has altered this. Queensland has been placed on the same footing as other States, and encouragement is being given to the establishment of rabbit freezing works in different parts of the State. A number of additional freezing works are also being established in the neighboring State of New South Wales, where men are earning large wages by trapping.

In addition to the carcasses, the rabbit skins are also valuable at the present time. Where rabbits cannot be got to the works there are parties of men trapping them for their skins alone. These operations are not relished by graziers, as the carcasses are allowed to rot, thus attracting the blow fly and other pests which are deadly to sheep. The great increase in the blow fly pest and the consequent heavy losses of sheep in parts of Australia are attributed to this cause.

"Eat Less Meat" Movement Not Succeeding.

In Victoria some people have been agitating in favor of conservation of meat, by eating less. The movement has not been a signal success. Australians are great eaters of meat, and nothing but shortage of money to buy it will lead to any diminution of consumption.

Messrs. Vestey Brothers' works at Dar-

win have commenced operations. They will deal with only canning at present; the freezing works are not finished. This firm's chances in that far-away region of Australia—Darwin is the capital of the Northern Territory—are not bright, as labor troubles are a disease there. Men strike on the slightest provocation. The place, shut off from the rest of Australia by a long sea journey round the coast, is over run with foreigners, and the wages demanded and paid are higher than those in any part of the world. On the other hand, there is an abundance of cattle at low cost, and it may be regarded as some compensation. The works took about double the time and double the cost expected for erection, owing to strikes and other troubles.

Meat Shipments from New Zealand.

In New Zealand the killing season is tapering off, the supplies of fat stock being on the wane. Shipping space has been short, but the number of new works and additional storage accommodation erected since the war have obviated any troubles in storing the meat. There is a movement on foot under civic influence to get the government to erect greater storage accommodation, but it is discounted.

A table which has been prepared shows that in six months just ended New Zealand shipped 1,300,000 cwt. of meat, valued at £30,740,000, or a decrease of 18 per cent. in volume and 14 per cent. in value on the corresponding quantity of the previous years. These figures, however, are an enormous increase on the pre-war periods.

In Australia there is an agitation to secure the abolition of the old rebate system obtaining in the London market. Australian shippers have had to bow to a trade custom

allowance of 1 pound on lambs and 2 pounds on sheep carcasses. Efforts have been made from time to time to abolish this injustice as it is termed. It is considered a heavy impost on the total trade, especially on Australian carcasses, which are smaller than in New Zealand. Now that the Imperial Government is buying, it is considered an opportune time to secure the abolition of the custom.

It is noted here that the contract for the supply of frozen meat to the United States military authorities at Manila has again gone to Mr. Katz, of Hong Kong. The Queensland Meat Export Company, whose works are on the Brisbane River, held this contract for a long time, up to a year ago.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

New York, July 19.—Quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74@76 per cent. caustic soda, 6¼@7c. per lb.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 6¼c. per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda, 6¼c. per lb.; 48 per cent. carbonate of soda, 3¼c. per lb.; talc, 1½@1¾c. per lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash, 3@3¼c. per lb.; chloride of lime, 4c. per lb.; silex, 2,000 lb., \$15@20 per ton.

Prime palm oil, 18c. per lb.; clarified palm oil, 19c. per lb. in barrels; genuine Lagos palm oil in casks, 19c. per lb.; palm kernel oil, 17@17½c. per lb.; yellow olive oil, \$1.75@1.80 per gal.; green olive, \$1.60 per gal.; Ceylon coconut oil, 16½@17c. per lb.; Cochin coconut oil, 25c. per lb.; green olive oil foots, 19@20c. per lb.; cottonseed oil, \$1.05 per gal.; soya bean oil, 14@14½c. per lb.; corn oil, — per lb.; peanut oil, soapmakers, 5 per cent. acidity, \$1.30@1.35 per gal.

Prime city special tallow, 17½c. per lb.; brown grease, — per lb.; prime packers' grease, 14½@15c. per lb.; dynamite glycerine, 62c. per lb.; saponified glycerine, 49c. per lb.; crude soap lye glycerine, 43½c. per lb.; chemically pure glycerine, 63½c. per lb.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, July 19.—Foreign commercial exchange rates, as far as quoted, are:

London—	
Bankers, 60 days.....	4.72½
Cable transfers	4.76½
Demand sterling	4.75½
Commercial bills, sight	4.75½
Commercial, 60 days.....	4.71½
Commercial, 90 days.....	4.69½
Paris—	
Commercial, 90 days.....	No quotations.
Commercial, 60 days.....	5.81½
Commercial, sight	5.76½
Bankers' cables	5.75
Bankers' checks	5.76
Berlin—	
Commercial, sight	No quotations.
Bankers' sight	No quotations.
Bankers' cables	No quotations.
Antwerp—	
Commercial, 60 days.....	No quotations.
Bankers' sight	No quotations.
Bankers' cables	No quotations.
Amsterdam—	
Commercial, sight	40½
Commercial, 60 days.....	40½
Bankers' sight	41½
Copenhagen—	
Bankers' checks	28½

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending July 14, 1917, with comparisons:

	PORK, BBLs.	Week ending July 14, 1917.	Week ending July 15, 1916.	From Nov. 1, '16, to July 14, 1917.
United Kingdom..	110	55	3,804	
Continent			2,430	
So. & Cen. Amer..		330	8,720	
West Indies		301	24,988	
Br. No. Am. Col..		101	10,753	
Other countries ..			577	
Total	110	787	51,362	

	MEATS, LBS.	Week ending July 14, 1917.	Week ending July 15, 1916.	From Nov. 1, '16, to July 14, 1917.
United Kingdom..	10,290,550	6,794,900	390,984,625	
Continent	5,576,550	570,000	186,338,765	
So. & Cen. Amer..		30,100	1,589,254	
West Indies		350,835	6,198,428	
Br. No. Am. Col..		45,442	396,245	
Other countries ..		13,630	690,177	
Total	15,867,100	7,604,907	586,197,494	

	LARD, LBS.	Week ending July 14, 1917.	Week ending July 15, 1916.	From Nov. 1, '16, to July 14, 1917.
United Kingdom..	1,272,840	3,297,046	131,574,502	
Continent	561,750	586,500	123,456,294	
So. & Cen. Amer..		608,412	12,422,804	
West Indies		77,275	10,478,147	
Br. No. Am. Col..		6,029	329,168	
Other countries ..		4,740	1,513,517	
Total	1,834,590	4,640,002	279,774,732	

	RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	110	15,867,100	1,834,590	

	Total week ...	110	15,867,100	1,834,590
Previous week			826,625	135,750
Two weeks ago			8,667,225	567,230
Cor. wk. last yr.		787	7,604,907	4,640,002

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

	From Nov. 1, '16, to July 14, '17.	Same time last year.	Decrease
Pork, lbs.....	10,272,400	16,647,500	6,375,400
Meats, lbs.....	586,197,494	634,941,120	48,743,626
Lard, lbs.....	279,774,732	391,561,780	111,742,048

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to European ports for the week ending Thursday, July 12, 1917, as shown by A. L. Russell's report are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil. Cake.	Cottonseed and Butter.	Bacon.	Hams.	Tallow.	Beef.	Pork.	Lard.
	Bags.	Bbls. Pkgs.	Boxes.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.	Bbls.	Tcs. and Pkgs.	
*Various, Various	300		4784				640	829
a-Tanaforj, Bergen	100						128	
b-Lyngenfjord, Bergen	100						25	
Totals.....	500		4784				793	829

*Details withheld by steamship company. a-Sailed June 7, 1917. b-June 12, 1917.



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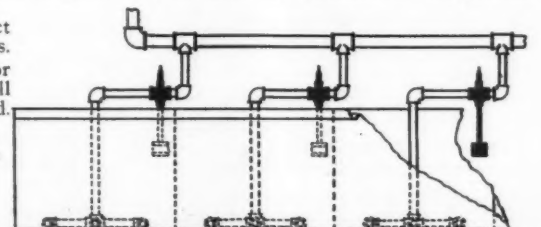
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TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The market has been weak and very hard to quote at times. The basis was at first reduced to 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. for city special tallows, and immediately developed further weakness, with sales as low as 16c., and even at this basis there was very little disposition to buy.

Leaders in the trade stated that there was no support to the market, and those who needed tallow were taking advantage of the situation to reduce bids a half cent after receiving tallow at their previous bids. Interests who were credited with being very bullish on the grease and oil situation were only small buyers.

The dullness in the consuming demand greases in general, also for oils and fats, is the underlying cause for the drop in tallow. There has been no increase in buying power after the slump. Considerable attention was given to the break of a cent a pound in cotton oil futures, as registered on Wednesday. Cotton oil is still regarded as relatively cheap, but even here there has been no confidence among consumers.

Advices from abroad have had little effect in the local market, which did not seem to care for stimulation, although it is admitted that the peace reports cannot be lost sight of. Prime city tallow is quoted at 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. nominal, and city specials at 16c. loose.

OLEO STEARINE.—The market is barely steady at 17c., but declines in several of the other markets are making buyers timid. The fact that oleo-stearine did not advance so sensationally as other products would make it logical for prices to show relative steadiness now.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

PALM OIL.—Trade is of small volume. The small offerings from abroad partially offset the slow demand. Prime, red, spot, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ @18c.; Lagos, spot, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ @18 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; to arrive, —; palm kernel, 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ @18c.

PEANUT OIL.—Weakness in cottonseed oil has forced decline in this market. Prices quoted at \$1.10@1.20, crude.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—The market is dull and easier. Prices are quoted, 20 cold test, \$1.60; 30, \$1.55, and prime, \$1.45@1.55.

GREASE.—The market is nominal and

weak, due to the slump in tallow. Quoted: Yellow, 14@14 $\frac{3}{4}$ c., nom.; bone, 14@14 $\frac{3}{4}$ c., nom.; house, 14@14 $\frac{3}{4}$ c., nom.

OLEO OIL.—Difficulty in selling for export has been against the market. Extras are quoted at 20@20 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., nom., and medium at 17@18c., nom.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—The dull demand and weaker market for competing products have been against prices for soya bean oil. Prices on the coast are quoted at 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ @13 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. in sellers' tanks. Spot is quoted at 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ @14c. for crude in bbls.

CORN OIL.—Holders had difficulty in selling small lots at concessions. The market for crude is quoted at 13@14c.

COCOANUT OIL.—The small stocks available are offset by the much reduced demand. Prices are quoted: Ceylon, 16@17c.; Cochín, 17@18c.

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to July 20, 1917, show that exports from that country were as follows: To England, 36,007 quarters; to the Continent, 51,804 quarters; to others, 50,000 quarters. The previous week's exports were as follows: To England, 29,674 quarters; to the Continent, 24,493 quarters; to others, 45,259 quarters.

FRESH MEAT AND OFFAL IMPORTS.

The Federal Government has discontinued the giving out of weekly information concerning imports as well as exports, and weekly figures of imports of meats and offal, either from Canada or South America, are therefore not available from this source.

Is there some problem in the operation of your plant that bothers you? Submit it to The National Provisioner and get the answer.

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

[Subject to change. Quotations given are shillings per ton and cents per 100 lbs.]

	Liver-	Glas-	Rotter-	Copen-
	pool.	gow.	dam.	hagen.
Beef, tierces	3	\$3.00	375c.	400c.
Pork, barrels	3	3.00	375c.	400c.
Bacon	3	3.00	375c.	400c.
Canned meats	3	3.00	375c.	400c.
Lard, tierces	3	3.00	375c.	400c.
Tallow	3	3.00	375c.	400c.
Cottonseed oil	3	3.00	375c.	400c.
Oil cake	2	2.00	225c.
Butter	3	3.00	375c.	500c.

No rates to Hamburg.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, July 19, 1917.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams.—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 20 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 21 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 22c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 20c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 20 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 21@21 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 21@22 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Skinned Hams.—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 23c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 23c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 23c.; 20@22 lbs. ave., 23c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 22c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 22c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 22c.; 20@22 lbs. ave., 22c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Picnic Hams.—Green, 4@6 lbs. ave., 17c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. Sweet pickled, 4@6 lbs. ave., 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.

Clear Bellies.—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 28c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 27c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 26c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 27c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 26c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

PORK CUTS IN NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, July 19, 1917.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 28@29c.; green hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 23c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 22c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 22c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; green clear bellies, 6@10 lbs. ave., 28c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 28c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 28c.; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 28c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 28c.; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 lbs. ave., 25c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 26c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 26c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 26c.; S. P. rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 26c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 26c.; S. P. hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 22c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 21c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; city steam lard, 19c.; city dressed hogs, 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs. ave., 26c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 25c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 24c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 23c.; skinned shoulders, 21c.; boneless butts, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; Boston butts, 21c.; lean trimmings, 21@22c.; regular trimmings, 16@17c.; spare ribs, 12c.; neck rib, 5@6c.; kidneys, 7@8c.; tails, 10c.; livers, 8@9c.; snouts, 10c.; pig tongues, 18c.

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BY-PRODUCTS OF COTTON AS FOOD SOURCE

Where Cotton Yields More Edible Fat Than Hogs and Cows

By W. B. West, Secretary South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Perhaps not in the history of the world have all the nations of the earth been more concerned over the supply of human food. The declaration of war by the United States against Germany has caused the American people to inquire earnestly "whence does our food supply come?"

The national government and the several State governments have appointed agricultural preparedness commissions, composed of able and practical men, whose duty it is to give intelligent direction to the cultivation and conservation of such crops as will furnish the greatest quantity of food for human consumption. Individual farmers and residents of the cities as well are being urged to save and produce. Attention is being called to the fact that large quantities of garden products, so essential to the comfort of the family, can be produced on relatively small areas.

Indeed, this is a wise and forward looking step, and is sure to teach valuable lessons on conservation and production that will last long after the war is over. But with the great desire to create a larger production of cereals and vegetables, the part that cotton has played and is still playing in furnishing wholesome and nutritious human food has been, so far as we have observed, left out of the discussions of this all-absorbing question.

We are told that the distress in Germany and Austria is more pressing for the lack of butter and cooking fats than for flour or other cereals. We are also told that the reason for this is that the United States is in a large measure in possession of the butter and lard supplies of those nations.

The following, therefore, as to the part cotton plays in furnishing these essential foods will be of interest just now, especially to the people of the South, who, perhaps on account of the gradual growth of the manufacture of cottonseed into useful foods and feeds, do not realize the magnitude of the industry, and, consequently, do not appreciate the enormous food supply derived from this source.

Cotton as a Food Crop.

The statement is often made that cotton is not a grain crop, and that people can not eat it; but some statistics regarding its by-products will convince the reader that cotton is indeed an important grain crop and that people do eat it.

From the crop of 1915 there was crushed in the United States 4,202,313 tons of cottonseed, from which there was expressed 167,110,000 gallons of pure vegetable fats. This reduced to pounds gives us the enormous and almost inconceivable figure of 1,253,325,000 pounds. Of this great volume of oil, 987,794,000 pounds was used in this country, having been converted into edible oils, cooking fats, butters, soaps, etc.

South Carolina produced in 1915 1,174,213 bales of cotton. From this there was crushed within the State 327,662 tons of seed, yielding 103,353,530 pounds of crude oil. But to put it more concretely, an acre of cotton producing 750 pounds of seed cotton per acre, furnishes 500 pounds of seed, from which

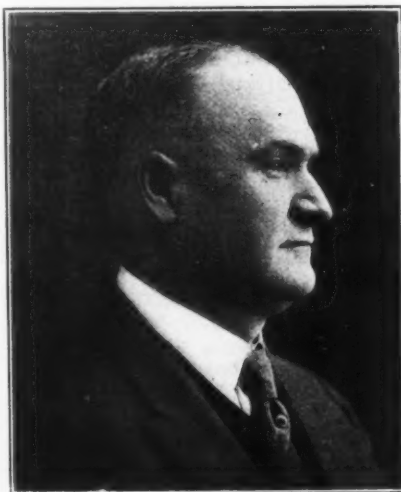
about 10½ gallons of oil can be expressed. The "bale an acre" land will produce seed from which 21 gallons of oil may be expressed. This oil is easily converted into oleo, butter, edible cooking oils and lard compounds, all of which are in general use throughout the country.

But that we may better comprehend this great volume of food thus supplied, let us make a comparison from the best available statistics:

The hog crop of South Carolina in 1915 was 819,000 head. Now, assuming that all these hogs were slaughtered, and that the average weight of each was 150 pounds, each produced about two gallons of lard, or a total in the State of 12,285,000 pounds.

There were 185,000 head of dairy cows in the State, and if all were milking and produced an average of one-half pound of butter per day (which is a high estimate), they furnished 33,762,500 pounds of butter.

The sum of fats, therefore, produced from these two sources was 46,047,500 pounds.



WILLIAM B. WEST.
Secretary So. Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Asso.

I submit a comparative statement showing the above at a glance:

Fats raised in South Carolina during 1915: 819,000 hogs produced in lard 12,285,000 pounds; 185,000 dairy cows produced in butter 33,762,500 pounds; total from these two sources, 46,047,500 pounds; 327,662 tons of cottonseed produced in fat 103,353,530 pounds; or 57,306,030 pounds more in fats than were produced from all the hogs and dairy cows in the State put together.

So it would seem that this by-product of cotton is a not to be despised fact or in considering the food economics of the State and nation just at this time.

Food for Both Man and Beast.

But, as great as is the part played by cottonseed oil in supplying human food, the cottonseed furnishes in great abundance another equally important element of food for both man and beast, viz.: protein. In 500 pounds of seed (which is about the quantity gathered from an average acre in the State), there is approximately 225 pounds of cottonseed meal analyzing 36 per cent. protein.

Now when this is compared, on the basis of protein alone—and protein is the most expensive and necessary element of all foods and feeds—it is found to be equal to 787 pounds of corn (14 bushels), 675 pounds (11¼ bushels) of wheat.

This is somewhat remarkable when we call to mind that the average yield of corn in South Carolina for the year 1915 was but 16½ bushels per acres and 11 bushels of wheat per acre. It is also true that a large part of the butter and hog fat produced was from protein derived from cottonseed meal fed to the dairy cows and the milk in turn fed to hogs.

While pressing this campaign for the production of grain, the fact that cottonseed is one of the largest, if not the largest grain crop produced in the State, should not be overlooked. We subscribe heartily to every movement on the part of the food preparedness commission of this State to increase the supply of food, but we believe that this can be done and at the same time have cotton produced on a more intensive plan so that the yield of cottonseed oil and meal, which play such an important part in the food economics of the State and nation, will not be curtailed before the boll weevil gets into this territory.

Forward looking men engaged in the oil mill industry and thinking farmers have already taken steps to have grown some other crops that will keep up the supply of fats and protein when of necessity the supply of cottonseed has been reduced by the ravages of the boll weevil. The South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association has co-operated with the farm extension division of Clemson College, the State Department of Agriculture and the United States government in conducting an active campaign this year, even before the alarm of a short food supply was raised to have the farmers of the State become familiar with the growing of soy beans and peanuts, velvet beans and other food producing crops.

There are practically 100 oil mills in South Carolina, and I am sure, as an officer of the association of oil mills, that I voice the sentiment of the owners of all of these mills when I say that the oil mill industry of the State stands ready to comply with any demands that may be made upon them to bring about the success of the food preparedness campaign now being waged. The office of the South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association is also placed at the disposal of this commission and stands ready to render any service of which it is capable.

CRUSHERS' NEW PUBLICITY PLAN.

The policy of centralizing all the operations of the Inter-State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association in the hands of the paid assistant to the president, with headquarters at Memphis, was further emphasized this week by the announcement of the successor to Colonel Jo W. Allison as chairman of the Publicity Bureau of the Association. President Fielding Wallace announced the appointment of S. J. Cassels of Montgomery, Ala., as chairman, but the publicity bureau will be directly in charge of Louis N. Geldert, assistant to President Wallace, with office at Memphis. The other members of the committee appointed are R. L. Heflin of Galveston, Tex., and Harry Hodgson, Athens, Ga.

COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Market Very Weak—Some New Low Levels—Sentiment Still Pessimistic—Slow Consuming Demand—Bullish Features Did Not Stimulate Values—Cotton Crop Conditions Slightly Improved.

The downward trend of cotton oil values has continued with greater force with little interruption. On Wednesday the list broke wide open, losing about 100 points. There have been some important speculative accounts liquidated, although the market is not supposed to contain many. The list is down about 2c. a lb. so far this month, and at this writing shows losses of approximately 265 to 285 points from the record quotations of a few months ago.

The chief factor in the decline seems to be the apathetic consuming demand for cotton oil. There has been only a slight improvement in business on the substantial declines from the high prices. Consumers have seen the trend distinctly in their favor and have been holding off. It has been their first real period of satisfaction in some time, as hitherto values have steadily mounted. The dragging tendency of the lard market at times and also the heavy undertone in other fats, greases and oils had much to do with the indisposition of consumers to buy cotton oil.

One of the features of the situation at this

time is the big discount of cottonseed oil futures at New York as compared with the Western lard market. For a time the discount resulted in the buying of cotton oil and selling of lard. The difference is stated to be the widest on record. The fact that futures for cotton oil were more than 5½c. a lb. under lard, has not induced speculative enthusiasm, however; it for the most part has evoked the comment that either cottonseed oil is too low or lard is too high.

The unsettled state of the market was perhaps best reflected in its ability or its disinclination to rally when news that easily might have been bullishly interpreted was promulgated. Thus the peace reports which accompanied the radical action in the Reichstag had only passive effect on cotton oil, and for that matter, on lard. Yet it is understood that with peace in Europe or perhaps with real good prospects of peace, there will be considerable foreign buying of various fats, and oils, especially for the Central Powers, whose stocks are depleted.

Another instance of the difficulty in bulling cottonseed oil was when definite reports came that cotton and cotton products, which were intended for the Food Control Bill had been removed. It will be recalled that the proposal to place cotton and cotton products

under food control caused a terrific break in cotton and had material influence on cotton oil. Yet the dropping of the proposal was without market effect in cottonseed oil quarters.

Cotton crop conditions are receiving much attention and will probably have more to do with trading in new crop crude oil very soon. There have been some beneficial showers in Texas and Oklahoma, but these states, especially Texas, can use more rains. Crop improvement in the Eastern belt is reported and rather mixed reports are now received from some of the central districts where moisture conditions are giving little cause for complaint. There will be another Government report in about 10 days. Private reports in the interim are expected to show slight improvement in conditions over a month ago. The Watkins Bureau report issued for H. M. Bachmann & Co., placed the improvement for the half month at .2 per cent., giving the crop conditions as of July 10th as 70.4 against their figures of 80.3 a year ago.

Closing prices Saturday, July 14, 1917—Spot, \$15.20; July, \$15.20@15.50; August, \$15.22@15.24; September, \$15.21@15.23; October, \$15.15@15.16; November, \$14.92@14.94; December, \$14.92@14.95; January, \$14.95@14.96; February, \$14.94@15. Sales were:

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August, 600, \$15.23; September, 4,200, \$15.23 @ 15.00; October, 3,100, \$15.18@15.05; November, 2,000, \$14.95@14.75; December, 800, \$14.90@14.88; January, 2,200, \$15@14.90. Total sales 12,900 bbls., prime crude, S. E., \$13.33 nom.

Closing prices Monday July 16, 1917: Spot, \$15.10; July, \$15.15@15.25; August, \$15.09@15.10; September, \$15.04@15.05; October, \$14.98@14.99; November, \$14.74@14.75; December, \$14.75@14.76; January, \$14.75@14.78; February, \$14.77@14.85. Sales were: July, 600, \$15.20@15.20; August, 2,600, \$15.10@15.07; September, 5,400, \$15.10@14.99; October, 2,700, \$15.02@14.90; November, 2,000, \$14.86@14.72; December, 1,000, \$14.80@14.70; January, 100, \$14.75@14.75. Total sales, 14,400 bbls., prime crude, S. E., \$13.33, nom.

Closing prices Tuesday, July 17, 1917.—Spot, \$15; July, \$14.95@15.10; August, \$14.97@14.98; September, \$14.89@14.91; October, \$14.82@14.84; November, \$14.62@14.63; December, \$14.63@14.65; January \$14.63@14.67; February, \$14.65@14.74. Sales were: August, 1,800, \$15.05@14.98; September, 5,300, \$14.98@14.87; October, 1,300, \$14.93@14.81; November, 1,300, \$14.70@14.60; December, 2,400, \$14.72@14.64; January, 200, \$14.72@14.70. Total sales, 12,300 bbls., prime crude, S. E., \$12.93, nom.

Closing prices Wednesday, July 18, 1917.—Spot, \$13.95; July, \$13.95@14.20; August, \$13.90@14; September, \$13.98@14; October, \$13.82@13.83; November, \$13.68@13.70; December, \$13.68@13.75; January, \$13.68@13.69; February, \$13.68@13.75. Sales were: July, 100, \$14.70@14.70; August, 4,000, \$14.75@14.02; September, 26,200, \$14.65@13.92; October, 9,900, \$14.56@13.83; November, 9,400, \$14.34@13.65; December, 6,400, \$14.35@13.66; January, 2,700, \$14.38@13.68. Total sales, 58,800 bbls., prime crude, S. E., \$12.67@12.93.

Closing prices Thursday, July 19, 1917.—Spot, \$13.75; July, \$13.75@14.20; August, \$14.23@14.25; September, \$14.20@14.21; October, \$14.18@14.19; November, \$14@14.05; December, \$14@14.02; January, \$14.02@14.05; February, \$14.02@14.12. Total sales: July, 200, \$14.30@14.25; August, 1,100, \$14.23@14; September, 14,600, \$14.30@14; October, 7,500, \$14.20@13.95; November, 3,500, \$13.99@13.70; December, 7,300, \$14.05@13.68; January, 5,900, \$14.06@13.73. Total sales, 40,100 bbls., crude, S. E., \$12.53, nom.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported for the week ending July 19, 1917, and for the period since September 1, 1916, were:

	Week ending July 19, 1917.	Since Sept. 1, 1916.
From New York—	Bbls.	Bbls.
Africa	—	1,140
Argentina	—	4,896
Australia	—	479
Bolivia	—	77
Brazil	—	1,235
British Guiana	—	333
Central America	—	733
Chile	—	2,329
Cuba	—	13,904
Denmark	—	5,464
Dutch Guiana	—	1,129
Ecuador	—	16
England	—	3,356
France	—	2,815
French Guiana	—	917
Haiti	—	433
Italy	—	700
Mexico	—	541
Netherlands	—	39,412
Newfoundland	—	1,164

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WILMINGTON, N. C.

Norway	—	18,113
Pacific Islands	—	4
Panama	—	2,637
Peru	—	2
San Domingo	—	2,074
Scotland	—	550
South America, other	—	1,496
Sweden	—	11,100
Turkey in Asia	—	96
Uruguay	—	2,169
*Various	720	72,990
Venezuela	—	66
West Indies, other	—	8,406
Total	720	200,776
*From New Orleans.		
Cuba	—	1,454
Mexico	—	1,035
Norway	—	23,200
Panama	—	760
West Indies	—	9
Total	—	26,458

From Philadelphia—		
Argentina	—	47
Netherlands	—	5,847
Scotland	—	442
Total	—	6,336
From Savannah—		
Netherlands	—	1,648
Total	—	1,648
From Norfolk and Newport News—		
*Various	—	528
Total	—	528
From Michigan—		
Canada	—	65,518
Total	—	65,518
From Buffalo—		
Canada	—	1,913
Total	—	1,913
From St. Lawrence—		
Canada	—	1,581
Total	—	1,581
From other ports—		
Mexico	—	39
Total	—	39

Week ending July 19, 1917.	Since Sept. 1, 1916.	Same period, 1915.
Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.
Recapitulation—		
From New York	720	200,776
From New Orleans	—	26,458
From Galveston	—	2,174
From Baltimore	—	2,024
From Philadelphia	—	6,336
From Savannah	—	1,048
From Norfolk and Newport News	—	528
From Boston	—	2
From San Francisco	—	221
From Mobile	—	3,440
From Michigan	—	65,518
From Buffalo	—	1,913
From St. Lawrence	—	1,581
From Dakota	—	5,196
From Vermont	—	15
From other ports	—	39
Total	720	310,008
		566,855

*Information withheld by Government order.

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The National Provisioner is frequently in receipt of letters from subscribers who recall having seen something interesting or important in a previous issue of this publication, but they have mislaid the copy and want the information repeated or another copy furnished. The National Provisioner offers the suggestion that if every interested subscriber would keep a file of this publication, he would be able to look up a reference at once on any matter which might come up, and thus avoid delay. A carefully arranged index of the important items appearing in our columns is published every six months, and with this and a binder, which The National Provisioner will furnish, the back numbers of the paper may be neatly kept and quickly referred to for information.

The binder is new, and is the handiest and most practical yet put on the market. It is finished in cloth board, with gold lettering and sells for \$1. It may be had upon application of The National Provisioner, 116 Nassau street, New York. No foreign orders will be accepted for the present, owing to mail conditions.

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COTTONSEED PRODUCTS IMPORTS.

Rules and regulations governing the importation into the United States of cottonseed cake, meal and other cottonseed products from all foreign countries have been promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture, effective July 16, 1917. The rules and regulations apply to all cottonseed products, including oil, originating in Mexico, and to all the products except oil originating in other countries.

Persons contemplating the importation of the cottonseed products covered in a given case must apply to the United States Department of Agriculture for permits, giving details in regard to the proposed shipments and the exporters and importers. Permittees must notify the Secretary of Agriculture of the arrival of consignments under permit.

Entry will be permitted only when the shipment is accompanied by a certificate issued by the exporters stating that the articles covered by the permit have been safeguarded from contamination with raw cottonseed. The imported articles can be moved from the port of entry only after inspection by an inspector of the Department of Agriculture, and on written notice by him that they are released for entry.

From Mexico, only cotton products originating in mills located in the Laguna district will be permitted to enter the United States. Such products offered for entry at ports on the Mexican border must further comply with the rules and regulations governing the entrance of railway cars and other vehicles, and freight, express, baggage or other material from Mexico at border ports into the United States, issued June 23, 1917.

The rules and regulations do not apply in any way to meal, oil and other cottonseed products originating in and shipped directly from the Imperial Valley, Lower California.

COTTONSEED PRODUCTS COUNCIL.

As announced in the last issue of The National Provisioner, a Cottonseed Products Council has been formed to co-operate with Herbert Hoover and the food administration in conserving cottonseed products. Details of this plan are set forth in the following bulletin issued by Louis N. Geldert, assistant to President Fielding Wallace of the Inter State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association:

At the instance of National Food Administrator, Herbert C. Hoover, acting through the Inter State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, there has been created an Interstate Cottonseed Products Council, to co-operate with the government in the conservation of food and feed in the emergency of national defense.

Following a series of conferences between Mr. Hoover and President Fielding Wallace of the Inter State Association, and the voluntary offer of the association's facilities and resources to the government, President Wallace called a special meeting of the association's executive committee at Memphis this week, at which delegations of officers and members were present on invitation from all the State associations of oil seed crushers.

It was voted to create a council of five, as above, with President Wallace as chairman. The other four will be appointed by the president from among the leading members of the association. Mr. Hoover desires to have the council ready for conference with him as necessities may require, and this action is in accord with his policy to work with and through the large industrial organizations of the country in co-ordinating the patriotic impulses of the people for the war emergency.

To supplement the work of the Inter State Council, an interstate advisory committee was created, consisting of the chairmen of ten State committees of five members each; the ten chairmen being named as follows:

Alabama, C. W. Ashcraft, Florence; Arkansas, E. S. Ready, Helena; Georgia, J. L. Benton, Monticello; Louisiana, Bryan Bell, New Orleans; Mississippi, E. M. Durham, Vicksburg; North Carolina, C. L. Ives, New Bern; Oklahoma, E. Cook, Guthrie; South Carolina,

Russell Acree, Darlington; Tennessee, J. H. DuBose, Memphis; Texas, C. C. Littleton, Fort Worth.

President Wallace will spend as much time in Washington as is necessary to the furtherance of the plans, but in order to concentrate the forces of co-operation, a resident Washington director was appointed in the person of J. J. Culbertson, of Paris, Tex., who will open headquarters in Washington, and be on hand for service constantly during the war emergency.

A systematic correlation of duties is thus provided, through the president and executive committee, acting with the resident director, and the National Cottonseed Products Council; the Inter State Advisory Committee, the State advisory committees, the secretary of the Inter State Association at Dallas, the assistant to the president at Memphis, and the various State organizations.

WRONG COTTONSEED STANDARDS.

The Georgia State College of Agriculture is doing splendid practical service for the cottonseed products interests, and among other things has been making a careful study of cottonseed standards. In reporting on this work, and warning the mills of the dangers to follow wrong fixing of standards for cotton seed by the government, a letter to Georgia mills says:

To the Oil Mills of Georgia:

You are probably aware of the fact that the United States Office of Markets and Rural Organization is contemplating establishing standards for cotton seed. Their tentative standards do not include the oil content of seed, which is the most important factor they contain, and for which they are primarily purchased. We have been working for the past four years along this line in our Cotton Industry Laboratory, and are prepared to state that the oil content of cotton seed is the only accurate basis on which they can be standardized.

With the aid of the Georgia mills we have just completed a survey of our state along this line. The results of this survey, together with the three years' work in determining the oil content of cotton seed of different varieties which have been tested here are included in our Bulletin No. 121, a copy of which is going forward to you under separate cover.

I wish particularly to call your attention to Table 10 on page 24. This table shows the average for three years, including the value of the seed per ton from varieties of cotton grown during these three years on the college demonstration fields. According to the suggested standards, the variety of cotton, College No. 1, because it contains more than 8 per cent. of moisture, would be classed in Grade No. 2; whereas, Lankford's, the last variety in the table, could be marketed as No. 1, since it only contains 7.94 per cent. of moisture.

You will note that College No. 1 seed contain over four gallons of oil per ton more

HARDENED EDIBLE OILS

MADE FROM

VEGETABLE OILS OF ALL KINDS

Oils Hardened to Order

The American Oil Treating and Hardening Co.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, U. S. A.

than Lankford's, which means, according to present prices, that College No. 1 seed are worth to the oil mills about \$5 per ton more than are the seed of Lankford's. Yet, if these government standards are adopted, College No. 1 would sell for less than Lankford's, since it carries a high percentage of moisture.

The percentage of oil in the seed in any one variety is fairly constant; whereas, the percentage of moisture is a most variable factor. In making determinations of oil we usually find that the duplicate sample of the same variety will check within .02 per cent., while the moisture content of these duplicate samples rarely ever check within reasonable limits.

The most conclusive proof of the inadvisability of promulgating standards based on moisture content is the fact, as shown in the same table, that Rexall, a variety that runs highest in oil of any that have been included in our three years' test, and Lankford's, which runs the lowest in oil, according to these standards, would both class as No. 1 seed; yet there is a variation of more than ten gallons of oil per ton of seed, which at present prices for oil would mean a difference of \$11.50 per ton.

In other words, if these standards are adopted, it would mean that the oil mills would be expected to pay the same price for

these inferior seed as they do for the superior ones, which, according to experience, are known to be much richer in oil.

I heartily agree that some standards should be established, but I believe that it would be a grave mistake on the part of the oil mills to permit standards such as have been submitted, and in which the oil content of seed is not considered. Since the seed are bought for the oil they contain, and in view of the difference found between seed of even standard varieties, I believe the officials of the mills should enter an immediate protest to the authorities at Washington and urge them to at least consider the oil content of cotton seed, if not make it the only basis for standardization.

Very respectfully.

LOY E. RAST.

TEXAS PUBLICITY WORK.

The comprehensive efforts of the Bureau of Publicity of the Texas Cotton Seed Crushers' Association to benefit the members of the industry are indicated in the following letter issued by the new executive officer of the Bureau, Adams Colhoun of Dallas:

Dear Mr. Oil-Mill Man:

Your Bureau of Publicity invites co-opera-

tion in the work splendidly conducted by the late Col. Jo W. Allison, so many years. Your convention named R. L. Heflin, Dallas, chairman; with him B. W. Couch, Ft. Worth, and W. F. Pendleton, Farmersville. They are well known to you. Adams Colhoun is secretary of the Bureau.

Now that your busy season is over, your Traffic Department invites you to submit your railway traffic expense accounts. These will be carefully reviewed by Mr. C. B. Ingram, an expert. You will lose nothing, as your accounts will be returned to you. Records show the department has recovered for the mill-men many dollars of excess charges from railway companies.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has appointed a Freight Car Committee to aid in getting the greatest possible use from the available rolling stock in handling the freight of the country. Traffic men of the railways are co-operating. They ask for capacity loading of all cars, prompt loading and unloading, and the use of cars for shipping only, not as warehouses. Facility for handling our own products, in the season soon to open, depends largely upon the spirit of our co-operation with these agencies. Prompt response to all requests for information from you will be helpful.

County fairs will soon be open. A good exhibit of cottonseed products, from your own mill, with formulas for balanced feeds, would bring you and the consumer into pleasant contact.

The national government is to license exporters. If export trade is diminished, to any extent, there will be excellent chance to push domestic use of the Made-In-Texas products.

Did you know the protein value of the cottonseed crop last season, that might be used for human food, equals that of four-sevenths, more than half the wheat crop? One part Allison cottonseed flour to four parts wheat flour or corn meal makes excellent bread and pieces out the food supply.

The Texas Fire Insurance Commission has issued a schedule of rates for oil mills, effective July 15. It affects the mill, proper, only on prohibiting the storing of unapproved niter bags, or niter cloth, and in requiring monthly self-inspection and report. Failure to observe means a 25c. penalty. Private fire protection apparatus is required, and its lack means 50c. penalty, instead of 25c. This applies to mill and warehouse. Warehouse and hullhouse areas between firewalls are limited to 10,000 square feet, with charges from 25c. to \$1.50 for larger areas. The commission declares that in the last five years losses paid on mills have exceeded considerably the premiums paid.

Remember, the Bureau is ready to supply literature about cottonseed feeds and foods and their proper balancing and use. Ask us for any information you want.

Daily reports show our market quiet, awaiting the turn of government regulation. Government estimate of this season's crop is 11,633,000 bales.

Bureau of Publicity,
ADAMS COLHOUN, Secretary.

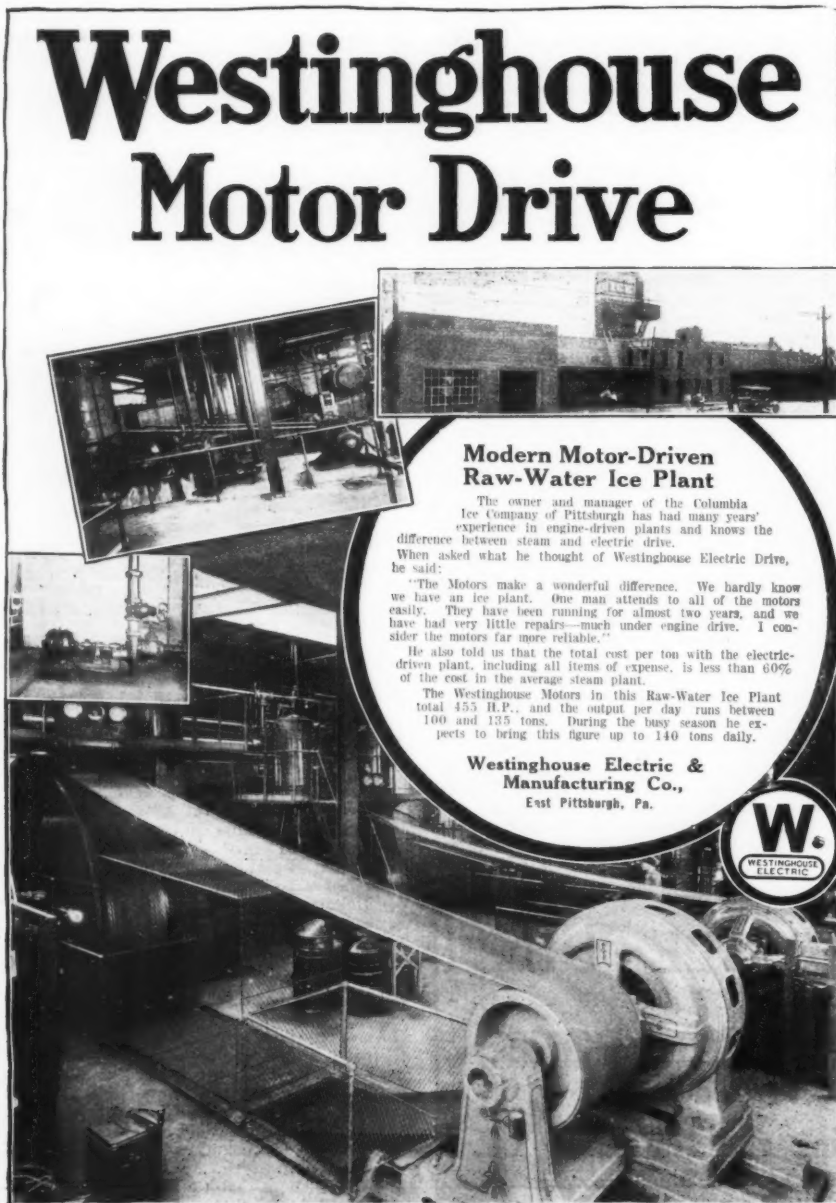
CRUSHERS' TRAFFIC COMMITTEE.

President Fielding Wallace of the Interstate Cotton Seed Crushers' Association has announced the appointment of the new Traffic Committee of the association as follows: J. J. Johnston, Oklahoma City, Okla., chairman; S. Linthicum, Atlanta; M. C. McGuffey, Cincinnati.

ATLANTA COTTONSEED PRODUCTS.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., July 19, 1917.—Crude cottonseed oil, no bid, no offering. Meal, \$43@44. f. o. b. mills. Hulls, \$16, Atlanta, loose.



Westinghouse Motor Drive

Modern Motor-Driven Raw-Water Ice Plant


The owner and manager of the Columbia Ice Company of Pittsburgh has had many years' experience in engine-driven plants and knows the difference between steam and electric drive. When asked what he thought of Westinghouse Electric Drive, he said:

"The Motors make a wonderful difference. We hardly know we have an ice plant. One man attends to all of the motors easily. They have been running for almost two years, and we have had very little repairs—much under engine drive. I consider the motors far more reliable."

He also told us that the total cost per ton with the electric-driven plant, including all items of expense, is less than 60% of the cost in the average steam plant.

The Westinghouse Motors in this Raw-Water Ice Plant total 455 H.P., and the output per day runs between 100 and 135 tons. During the busy season he expects to bring this figure up to 140 tons daily.

Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co.,
East Pittsburgh, Pa.



THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, July 20.—Market easier; prime Western, \$20.65; Middle West, \$19.40@19.50; city steam, 18½¢ nominal; refined Continent, \$22; South American, \$22.50; Brazil, kegs, \$23.50; compound, 16½¢@16¾¢, all nominal.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, July 20.—Copro fabrique, 219½ fr.; copra edible, — fr.; peanut fabrique, 227 fr.; peanut edible, — fr.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, July 20.—(By Cable.)—Beef, extra Indian mess not quoted; pork, prime mess not quoted; shoulders, square, 11½s. 6d.; New York, 110s.; picnic, 10½s.; hams, long, 12½s.; American cut, 13½s.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 12½s. 6d.; long clear, 13½s. 6d.; short back, 13½s.; bellies, 13½s. 6d. Lard, spot prime, 110s. 6d.; American refined, 28-lb. box, 11½s. 6d. Lard (Hamburg), nom. Tallow, prime city, not quoted; New York City specials not quoted. Cheese, Candian finest white, new 130s. 6d. Tallow, Austrian (at London), 6½s. 3d.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

The market was weak on commission house selling. Buying credited to packers checked the decline. Peace advices had little influence.

Tallow.

Trade was quiet with prices steady. Special loose quoted at 16c.

Oleo Stearine.

The market was dull. Oleo is quoted at 17c.

Cottonseed Oil.

The market was active and weak with lard and on bear pressure. Some stops were caught. Peace talk checked the decline.

Market closed steady. Sales, 37,000 bbls. Spot oil, \$13.75 bid. Crude, Southeast, \$12.53 nom. Closing quotations on futures: July, \$13.75 bid; August, \$14.04@14.10; September, \$14.06@14.08; October, \$13.99@14; November, \$13.77@13.79; December, \$13.78@13.80; January, \$13.83@13.84; February, \$13.82@13.90.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, July 20.—Good hogs strong, others weak. Bulk of prices, \$14.30@15.25; light, \$14.10@15.20; mixed, \$14.10@15.40; rough heavy, \$14@15.45; Yorkers, \$14.75@15.05; pigs, \$11.25@14.25; cattle, strong; beefs, \$8.40@14.05; cows and heifers, \$5.50@12; stocks and feeders, \$6.35@9.40. Calves, \$10@14.75; sheep, steady; lambs, \$9.75@15.60; Western, \$7.95@11; native, \$7.75@10.80; yearlings, \$9@13.50.

Omaha, July 20.—Hogs steady, at \$14@15.30.

Buffalo, July 20.—Hogs lower; on sale, 2,880, at \$15.50@15.75.

Kansas City, July 20.—Hogs steady, at \$14@15.45.

St. Joseph, July 20.—Hogs steady, at \$14.25@15.60.

Sioux City, July 20.—Hogs steady, at \$14.25@15.30.

Louisville, July 20.—Hogs lower, at \$14.50@15.05.

St. Louis, July 20.—Not received.
Indianapolis, July 20.—Hogs steady, at \$15.25@15.50.

PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, July 14, 1917, are reported as follows:

Chicago.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	8,301	27,200	17,381
Swift & Co.	6,018	17,400	22,001
Wilson & Co.	4,639	12,500	7,873
Morris & Co.	5,790	10,700	6,470
G. H. Hammond Co.	2,606	9,200	...
Libby, McNeill & Libby.	1,232
Anglo-Amer. Provision Co.	847	7,700	...

Boyd, Lunham & Co., 6,000 hogs; Western Packing & Provision Co., 5,300 hogs; Roberts & Oake, 3,100 hogs; Miller & Hart, 3,000 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 6,100 hogs; Brennan Packing Co., 3,600 hogs; others, 12,300 hogs.

Kansas City.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	8,752	7,414	1,128
Fowler Packing Co.	530	...	146
Wilson & Co.	5,842	7,986	1,452
Swift & Co.	10,023	4,733	1,546
Cudahy Packing Co.	6,138	2,441	3,481
Morris & Co.	6,872	5,469	1,065
Others	139	223	14

Wolf Packing Co., 47 cattle; John Morrell & Co., 647 cattle; Independent Packing Co., 341 cattle; United Dressed Beef Co., 40 cattle; Schwartz, Bolen & Co., 22 cattle, 2,006 hogs; S. Kraus, 898 cattle; Graybill & Stephenson, 147 hogs; Blount, 116 cattle, 1,208 hogs; I. Meyer, 383 cattle; Rice & Kirk, 25 cattle, 496 hogs; B. Balling, 54 cattle; L. Levy, 179 cattle.

Omaha.*			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	1,164	7,705	1,352
Swift & Co.	1,625	10,431	7,638
Cudahy Packing Co.	2,114	11,861	5,461
Armour & Co.	1,621	13,402	4,102
Swartz & Co.	...	1,956	...
J. W. Murphy	...	4,643	...

Lincoln Packing Co., 59 cattle; South Omaha Packing Co., 23 cattle; Kohrs Packing Co., 231 hogs.

St. Louis.*			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	2,701	3,133	3,184
Swift & Co.	2,628	1,580	3,646
Armour & Co.	3,272	765	2,076
East Side Packing Co.	211	1,373	...
St. Louis Dressed Beef Co.	1,350
Independent Packing Co.	1,130	663	...
Sartorius Provision Co.	...	102	...
Carondelet Packing Co.	...	208	...
American Packing Co.	...	347	...
Krey Packing Co.	423	1,212	...
Heil Packing Co.	...	726	...
J. H. Belz Provision Co.	216	768	...

*Incomplete.

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending July 14, 1917:

CATTLE.	
Chicago	28,299
Kansas City	38,532
Omaha	10,866
East St. Louis	18,385
St. Joseph	5,292
Cudahy	562
South St. Paul	9,994
New York and Jersey City	6,823
Philadelphia	3,371
Oklahoma City	9,815
HOGS.	
Chicago	124,300
Kansas City	34,773
Omaha	32,849
East St. Louis	26,859
St. Joseph	39,682
Gudaby	6,787
Ottumwa	7,204
Cedar Rapids	5,655
South St. Paul	19,629
New York and Jersey City	13,062
Philadelphia	6,153
Oklahoma City	5,836
SHEEP.	
Chicago	70,227
Kansas City	9,496
Omaha	25,737
East St. Louis	13,594
St. Joseph	7,608
Cudahy	141
South St. Paul	1,058
New York and Jersey City	9,821
Philadelphia	6,498
Oklahoma City	184

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1917.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	700	9,146	7,000
Kansas City	660	2,665	500
Omaha	860	9,703	1,000
St. Louis	300	6,381	500
St. Joseph	300	2,000	1,000
Sioux City	400	6,000	...
St. Paul	300	700	25
Oklahoma City	50	300	...
Fort Worth	1,800	1,000	200
Milwaukee	...	866	...
Louisville	150	1,200	5,400
Detroit	...	250	...
Cudahy	...	500	...
Wichita	...	1,037	...
Indianapolis	...	8,000	...
Pittsburgh	150	1,000	100
Cincinnati	400	2,500	2,600
Buffalo	300	3,500	200
Cleveland	...	2,000	...
New York	615	1,850	1,822

MONDAY, JULY 16, 1917.

Chicago	21,600	37,900	12,000
Kansas City	32,000	10,262	3,500
Omaha	3,200	7,879	2,300
St. Louis	9,700	4,500	4,500
St. Joseph	3,200	7,000	100
Sioux City	2,000	8,000	700
St. Paul	6,300	7,600	200
Oklahoma City	2,700	1,200	...
Fort Worth	5,000	1,300	100
Milwaukee	100	279	50
Louisville	2,200	2,800	4,500
Detroit	...	500	...
Cudahy	...	8,000	...
Indianapolis	2,500	5,100	2,400
Pittsburgh	3,500	5,248	2,300
Cincinnati	4,200	8,800	1,000
Buffalo	1,400	3,600	2,400
Cleveland	2,700	5,180	9,730
New York

TUESDAY, JULY 17, 1917.

Chicago	3,600	14,699	2,000
Kansas City	17,000	11,349	2,500
Omaha	5,000	15,696	7,500
St. Louis	7,500	11,191	5,600
St. Joseph	3,500	7,600	2,800
Sioux City	2,000	10,000	1,000
St. Paul	2,400	4,100	100
Oklahoma City	2,500	1,300	...
Fort Worth	5,500	1,000	1,000
Milwaukee	400	1,836	100
Denver	500	1,500	3,700
Louisville	250	900	3,500
Detroit	...	1,450	...
Cudahy	...	1,000	...
Wichita	...	1,424	...
Indianapolis	1,600	12,000	300
Pittsburgh	100	3,000	400
Cincinnati	700	2,079	2,100
Buffalo	300	4,500	200
Cleveland	250	1,000	800
New York	872	1,490	6,573

WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1917.

Chicago	15,000	30,160	9,000
Kansas City	13,000	6,641	1,500
Omaha	1,800	14,019	5,800
St. Louis	6,300	12,432	4,100
St. Joseph	1,000	6,000	500
Sioux City	1,000	13,000	500
St. Paul	...	3,600	...
Oklahoma City	2,400	1,400	...
Fort Worth	5,500	1,000	800
Milwaukee	200	2,655	50
Denver	1,700	400	5,400
Louisville	150	1,500	4,100
Detroit	...	1,290	...
Cudahy	...	500	...
Wichita	...	444	...
Indianapolis	...	12,000	...
Pittsburgh	...	3,500	...
Cincinnati	800	2,400	1,800
Buffalo	125	2,500	100
Cleveland	300	1,000	200
New York	1,345	2,616	4,340

THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1917.

Chicago	4,000	10,000	8,000
Kansas City	10,000	6,000	2,000
Omaha	1,500	10,500	8,700
St. Louis	4,300	7,800	2,700
St. Joseph	2,000	7,500	1,000
Sioux City	1,000	9,000	250
St. Paul	...	3,000	...
Oklahoma City	1,200	800	...
Fort Worth	4,500	1,200	1,500
Milwaukee	...	1,166	...
Louisville	...	1,400	...
Detroit	...	2,000	...
Cudahy	...	700	...
Wichita	...	1,263	...
Indianapolis	...	8,600	...
Pittsburgh	...	1,500	...
Cincinnati	1,300	3,718	2,300
Buffalo	100	2,000	...
Cleveland	...	2,600	...
New York	654	1,844	2,242

FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1917.

Chicago	2,500	12,000	6,000
Kansas City	3,000	2,000	1,000
Omaha	1,800	8,400	4,300
St. Louis	1,000	4,000	1,200
St. Joseph	200	3,200	500
Sioux City	500	7,000	1,000
Oklahoma City	1,300	600	...
Fort Worth	3,500	1,500	600
St. Paul	1,300	3,400	100
Indianapolis	1,250	8,600	400
Denver	300	100	...

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

The Government did not renew its hide options which expired on July 15. The market immediately became active and prices advanced a cent on some selections.

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—A moderate amount of trading was put through in the native lines for Government consumption at the option figures. The extent of this business, however, was extremely meager when compared with the Government needs and quantities yet to be applied on this outlet. Tanners are slow in making up their requirements for this purpose. The options given the National Defense Committee expired with the middle of the month, but sellers are not canceling the prices named even though no extensions were asked. It is the general opinion that the 700,000 hides necessary to make the harness and strap leather wanted by the Government will be sold at the prices named when purchased under suitable guarantees no matter at what time orders are placed. The market for civilian use is fully a cent above the option rates. Recent bids at 34c. for summer native steers were refused and a sale of some second-hand light steers was put through at 1½¢@2c. above the Government prices, indicating the strength of the market as a whole. The branded situation is quiet. Stocks are moderate in the heavy averages but ample in the light weights, which have not been in request for several months. Native steers sold at 33c. for 21,000 June forward stock for application on Government orders for leather. About 3,000 kosher native steers sold at 30c. for January-February-March kill, 31c. for April, 32c. for May and 33c. for June take-off. More stock available at these prices for Government consumption. On civilian outlets the market for steers is about on a 34c. basis, as some bids were made at that rate recently and rejected owing to the hides being option. A sale of some December light steers from second hands at 32c. and some Januaries at 31½¢, was made involving close to 3,000 hides for other than Government use, thus indicating the strength of the market. Texas steers were inquired for but not moved. Heavy hides quoted at 32½¢, last paid; lights are held at 31½¢; extreme lights quoted dull and waiting at 28@39c. nominal; stocks are ample. Butt branded steers were looked for but not moved. Last sales in late take-off were at 31½¢@32c. and these rates are considered the nominal market for further lots. Colorado steers sold at 31½¢, for 3,000 June kill. Several bids at 31c. were refused for them. More stock available at the sale figure. Branded cows

are dull and featureless. No business has been done for several months and available stocks are large. Leather from these light branded hides is not in good request. Recent sales of cows at 29½¢, were made. Market now considered at 28@29c., as to salting. Heavy native cows sold at 30c. for 1,500 January take-off for Government consumption. No business done in late take-off, which is held at the option rates of 33c. Light native cows are quiet and quoted in a range of 30@33c., as to salting, these being the option prices accepted by the Defense Committee. Stocks are moderately ample as light hides have been slow sale in the past few months. Native bulls moved at 27c. involving 13,000 June, July and August take-off. A bid of 27c. was refused for September, October, November and December kill and 28c. demanded. Branded bulls are quiet and waiting. Nominal market is believed to be at 23@26c., as to seller and salting. Available stocks are moderate.

Later.—A lot of 25,000 June, July, August heavy natives brought 34c.; lights, 33c.; 6,000 July, August extreme natives sold 32c.; 6,000 June, July heavy Texas sold 32½¢.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Country hide trading in the local market is still quiet. Buyers and sellers cannot get together on the quality of stock to be moved and each seems adamant in their demands. Heavy steers sold at 28c. for a car of mixed haired goods running two-thirds firsts and containing but few grubs. More were looked for but buyers could not duplicate the quality at the price and placed his orders among the big and small packers. Heavy cows were not reported sold locally. Nominal market for late receipts mainly short-haired and firsts is considered at 26c. Sellers usually talk up to 28c. for the best descriptions, but tanners decline to operate. Mixed haired hides quoted at 24½¢@25c. nominal. Winter haired goods quoted at 22½¢@23c. nominal. Buffs are quiet and waiting but quoted the same as heavy cows in the matter of prices as these weights sell on a parity due to the good demand for Government leathers. Good buffe quoted at 25@26c. and poor ones range down to 22½¢, for business. Buff seconds are offered at 22½¢, without attracting attention. The situation in the outside market is steady at 24@26c. delivered basis for all weight hides as to descriptions and sections. Top price paid in the West is 25c. for late receipts. Extremes quoted slow and waiting. Choice hides are held at 27@28½¢; inside lately paid for late collections of mixed hair quality. Poor extremes are available at 23c. and a car of seconds sold at 22c. late in the preceding period. Branded hides are slow. Available stocks are moderate. Back collections quoted down to 22c. and fresh hides are held at 23c. There is no demand of consequence for these hides. Bulls are slow and nominal at last sale rates of 22@22½¢, as to weights and averages. Some sellers talk higher owing to the recent activities and good prospects for further business in the big packer market on native bulls. Country packer native bulls quoted at 25@27c. asked as to salting and sellers.

CALFSKINS were active. One packer moved 40,000 November to July skins at

the former rate of 45c., leaving only one lot of skins available for sale. These are offered at 45c. in straight weights or at 47c. for the 10@15-lb. skins. Inquiries are noted for July-August take-off and 50c. is demanded. A couple of cars of country deacons sold at \$2.22½ and light calf at \$2.42½. A big car of city deacons moved at \$3.05 and light calf brought \$3.25. A car of common country calfskins sold at 38c. and another car of slightly better quality moved at 40c. Outside city skins are held at 43@44c. for best assortments. Kipskins were not reported moved. Stocks are meager. Buyers seem ready to trade if supplies are available. Country run of stock is offered in a range of 31½¢@35c. as to descriptions and hair. City skins quoted at 37½¢@40c. asked and lately paid. Packer kipskins quoted at 45c. last paid and still asked.

HORSEHIDES are slow and easy. Country run of stock is offered as low as \$7.75. Bids are not over \$7.50. Sellers generally ask \$8@8.25. City hides are in ample supply and quoted at \$8.50@9, with the inside nearer the market. Ponies and glues quoted at \$3.75@4.25 and coltskins at \$1@2 nominal.

HOGSKINS are slow and waiting at \$1.10 @1.25 nominal for the average country run of skins with the rejected pigs and glues out at half rates. No. 1 pigskin strips quoted at 10@10½¢; No. 2's quoted at 9@9½¢, and No. 3's at 5@7c. as to measurements.

SHEEP PELTS.—Quietness was the ruling feature of the pelt markets this week. The uncertain wool market was mainly responsible for the prevailing quietness. Government orders for woolen goods were held up awaiting price adjustments and regulations, and this in turn slowed up the raw material markets. Packer shearlings are slow and waiting at \$1.70@1.75, inside last paid. Slaughter of sheep is relatively small. Lambskins sold at \$2.45 for St. Louis current take-off. Other points of origin held up to \$2.60. Dry Western pelts quoted dull at 45@50c. with the inside nearer the market. South American dry sheepskins sold at 47c. Pickled sheepskins are dull and waiting at \$8@10 dozen nominal.

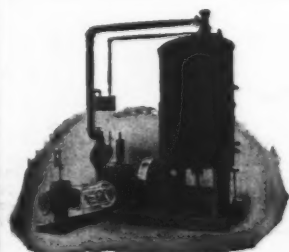
New York.

PACKER HIDES.—The market is listless and dull. No inquiries noted this week. Complete dullness prevails in all regular lines of native steers, cows and branded varieties. Brokers report local packers anxious to sell, but no new prices are named on holdings. In small packer hides no changes are noted, and few inquiries are being made for local stock. At outside points June native steers sold at 32c. June heavy Western cows sold at 30c. and June light native cows sold at 31c.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market continues dull and unchanged. No trading of any account has been effected this week. Short-haired, current receipts, are in some demand, but buyers' ideas are lower than asking prices. Middle West and Ohio shippers are quoting bulls at 23@24½¢, according to quality, take-off, section, etc., and extremes are offered at 26½¢@28c. A car of mixed hair Western buffs was offered here at 25c., with not sale resulting. About 1,200 Middle Western extremes nearly all No. 1's are offered at 28c. selected. New York State and New England all weights are offered at 24@24½¢, flat for car lots and smaller lots of 200 to 450 each have sold at 23½¢, flat. Southern are unchanged. Far Southern are quoted at 22@23c. Middle Southern at 23@23½¢, and Northern Southern all weights and free of ticks, etc., are offered at 24@24½¢.

CALFSKINS firm and unchanged. New York cities are quoted by dealers at \$4 for 5-7s; \$5 for 7-9s, and \$6 for 9-12s. Last sales were made at \$3.75, \$4.75 and \$5.50@5.75. Outside mixed cities and countries are

(Continued on page 41.)



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Packing House Architects and Engineers.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the National Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yard, Chicago, July 18.

Chicago, the big central mart, is "beef hungry," and is paying prices that are much higher proportionately than the other markets, and this is evidenced not only by numerous consignments of cattle that are being forwarded from the other markets, but also we are and have been getting a great many cattle from so-called competitive points in Missouri, Iowa and Illinois—that is, sections of the country where under different conditions cattle would be shipped to Kansas City, St. Joseph and St. Louis. On Monday with 20,821 cattle on sale the trade opened a little slow, but soon gained momentum and closed strong and active on good corn-fed cattle, while other kinds were fully steady. Monday's general level of values was well sustained on Tuesday, when 3,450 cattle were on sale. On Wednesday with estimated receipts of 15,000, making approximately 39,000 cattle for the first three days of the week as compared to 39,643 for the same period a week ago, the trade soon developed a decidedly higher tendency and a better clearance was made at 10@15c. advance. In fact, many cattle looked a quarter higher and prime handyweight and heavy beefs sold up to \$14.05; long-yearlings up to \$13.95, and several loads of other yearlings from \$13.75@13.90, which prices are higher than ever before in the history of the trade. Quite a sprinkling of long-fed cattle sold from \$13.60@13.85, bulk of the good to choice grades, \$12.75@13.50; medium to good, \$12@12.75; fair to medium, \$11@12, and lightweight grassy killers largely from \$10@10.50.

The market on butcher cattle continues strong. Declines have been short-lived and quickly recovered and one of the important features of the trade is the very wide spread in values between good grass-fat cows and heifers and the slippery kinds, which on the "dips" in the trade are hard sellers. Light-fleshed heifers and medium butcher cows, which recently suffered some decline, are again in favor because of an improved city butcher and Eastern order demand for low-priced beef. Stock cows and heifers and light bulls, which kinds would ordinarily be in demand to go back to the country, are still selling largely for what they are worth for killing purposes. Receipts of cattle include but a moderate proportion of butcher-stuff and choice yearlings, either steers or heifers, are meeting with an exceptionally good demand and as high as any time recently. Cannors and cutters and low-priced cows are slow sellers, although about steady, while the better grades of she-stuff have sold readily and show 10@20c. advance for the week. Bulls have held last week's upturn; in fact, bologna bulls are a little higher. Heavy calves are in fair demand at steady prices, while vealers are strong and higher than the first of the week with top-notchers around \$14.25.

Regardless of what effect it may have on the late summer and early fall supply, there seems to be a decided tendency on the part of farmers and feeders to ship hogs off the grass, which accounts for the surplus of underweights and common grassy hogs, and also a firm determination to sidestep the feed bill explains the liberal percentage of "grass widows" in the receipts. The killing sheets are not to the buyers' liking, and a decidedly lower level of values on the common and grassy hogs was to be expected, but this week they have hit the good ones as well, for after a fairly decent trade on Monday, at which

(Continued on page 41.)

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., July 18.

The cattle supply for the week ending today has been about normal, we have received 29,000 head of which 6,100 were on the southern side. This is slightly in excess of our last week's run and is about 2,000 more than the run of the corresponding week last year. On good cattle the market is active and strong. We have had no strictly prime offerings, but have had some good enough this week to bring 13.50; this price was paid on a string of long yearlings averaging 1,145 lbs. The bulk of the best kinds sold from \$12.25@13.25. Cattle selling between \$9 and \$10.50, which includes best of the offerings from Texas and Oklahoma, show a considerable advance in price, it is hard to say just what this advance is, but it is safe to say that the same class of cattle a week ago would have sold in a range of \$8.50@10, or possibly \$10.25. In common and medium cattle the market has been draggy, but fully steady and stronger in spots. Butcher cattle, particularly light yearlings and heifers, are 50c. lower than a week ago. The best ones are quoted up to \$12.50, and the bulk of the fair grades are selling from \$10.50@11.50; commoner kinds, \$8@9.50. The cow trade is steady and active; mostly all grades with the exception of cannors and cutters are on a strong basis. Best beef cows are quoted at \$9.50@10.25 and the big end of the fairly decent grades at \$8.50@9.50.

Hog receipts amount to something over 41,000 for the period. The top for the week was \$15.90 paid for good heavy hogs, but at this writing the market is 25@35c. lower than the high time. Good hogs are scarce and there are no choice ones in the offerings at all. Today's quotations are: Mixed and butchers, \$14.90@15.55; good heavy, \$15.40@15.55; rough, \$14@14.35; lights, \$14.75@15.25; pigs, \$10@14.75; bulk, \$15@15.45.

We had a fairly liberal run of sheep this week, the count showing something over 19,000. The market on aged sheep has shown little, or no change, it is steady and active. Fat ewes are quoted at \$8@8.50; choppers, \$6@6.50; cannors, \$4@4.50. There has been considerable fluctuation in the lamb market, at this writing it shows more strength than for several days past. Some good lambs topped the market today at \$15.25; the general quotation is \$14@15.25; on good to choice lambs. On the common to medium to fair lambs the quotation is \$10.50@13.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, July 17.

Cattle receipts to-day were 16,000, following 32,000 yesterday; market steady to strong, top \$13.80, highest price ever paid here. Hogs today 12,000; receipts yesterday, 10,000; market 10c. lower to-day; top \$15.70. Sheep and lambs to-day 2,500, market steady, lambs \$15.25. Yesterday's receipts of lambs, 3,500.

Kansas grass cattle again made up a large share of the supply and they sold at stronger prices, cattle from Emporia selling at \$11.85, 10 cents more than yesterday, and cattle from Eldorado at \$12 and \$12.25. Grass has been extra good in Kansas this year, and cattle now coming have a finish equal to the finish of the Kansas grass cattle marketed in September last year. Plainer and light Kansas grass cattle sell downwards to \$9.50. Oklahoma cattle are plentiful, and sell mostly from \$9 to \$10.25, some light cattle down to \$7.50. Cows are strong, mostly at \$7.25@8.75, one lot of Kansas grass cows yesterday, \$9.25. Prime Missouri beefs brought the top, \$13.80. Order buyers were active, and secured some beef steers weighing up to 1,200 pounds as low as \$10.50. Veal

calves are 25@50c. lower today, best around \$13.25.

Ten-cent lower prices ruled to-day, with best heavy hogs at \$15.70. Best medium weights brought \$15.60, best lights \$15.20, bulk of sales \$14.80@15.60. Average weight last week was 192 lbs., which is 12 pounds less than the average for July last year. That does not indicate any great sacrifice of young stock, but is natural in view of the attraction of present prices. Feed quality of all forage this year is so good that young hogs can be carried along cheaply and in a thriving way, pending the day when they will be put into the feed lot for the consumption of some of the new crop of corn.

There was no change in sheep and lamb prices, best lambs at \$15.25, same as yesterday, but 25 cents lower than the top on most days last week, the result of a break of 25 cents at Chicago yesterday. Ewes sell around \$9, breeding ewes up to \$12. Feeding lambs are selling at \$14 this week. Western lambs will start soon, when there will be strong competition for the feeders and breeders included, because of the attractive profits to be derived from a flock of sheep or lambs, however small.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

So. Omaha, Neb., July 17.

Cattle receipts are holding up pretty well, although there are indications that between the time corn-fed steers are through coming and western grass cattle begin to arrive there may be a "bare spot" or two. That was largely the character of the 15,000 cattle that were here last week, and it looks even more like the end of the corn-fed cattle season so far this week. As a consequence the ripe, finished beefs are selling at stronger prices and prime 1,300-pound beefs brought \$13.75 to-day, a new high mark. All classes of buyers are favoring the choice yearlings and a new mark of \$13.60 was established for yearlings to-day. Below \$12.75, however, it is a very uncertain market, as competition of grassers is beginning to cut considerable figure. There has been a broader outlet and a stronger market of late for cows and heifers, but the range of prices is still wide, practically from \$5.50 to \$10.50, the bulk of the fair to good butcher and beef stock going at a spread of \$7.75@8.75. Veal calves are in limited supply and about steady at \$9.50@13.50, and bulls, stags, etc., are free sellers at steady to strong figures, \$6@10.

There was a big run of hogs last week, 65,000 head, and prospects of a still larger run this week so that buyers have been able to force prices to somewhat lower levels. Demand is broad, however, and quality rather than weight is the factor determining the price. There were 16,000 hogs here to-day and prices were 10@15c. off. Tops brought \$15.35 as against \$15.20 last Tuesday, and the bulk of the trading was at \$14.50@14.75 as against a bulk of \$14.60@14.90 a week ago.

Sheep receipts continue very moderate, 37,000 last week, but the trade is very uneven and uncertain. Just at present the sentiment is very bearish, as range lambs are beginning to show up in fair quantities and dealers look for increased supplies from now on. Demand from killers is not particularly keen, but it is plain that they are going to have the keenest kind of competition from feeder buyers right along. Lambs are selling at \$14.60@15.40; yearlings at \$10.50@11.50; wethers, \$9@10.25, and ewes \$8@9.

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO JULY 16, 1917.

	Sheep and			
	Beefes.	Calves.	Lambs.	Hogs.
New York	1,312	5,018	69	3,210
Jersey City	3,302	3,967	18,100	10,392
Central Union	2,200	836	9,418	...
Totals	6,823	9,821	27,687	13,602
Totals last week	7,625	9,459	27,720	12,703

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Delray, Fla.—J. B. McGinley is president and secretary, F. A. Leonard vice-president and H. P. McGinty treasurer of the Florida Power and Ice Company, which has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000.

Meggett, S. C.—J. W. Geraty is president, D. E. Towles vice-president, secretary and treasurer, and F. W. Carr, general manager of the Meggett Fertilizer Company, which has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$20,000.

ICE NOTES.

Montezuma, Ga.—A 10-ton ice plant will be installed by James Harrison.

Nampa, Ida.—The Wilson Orchard Company will erect a cold storage building, 40 x 200, on its property at Eagle Heights.

Winter Park, Fla.—A 25-ton ice plant and cold storage room will be installed by the Winter Garden Light and Water Company.

Plant City, Fla.—Contract has been given to McGucken & Iyer, Tampa, to erect addition to cold storage plant of the Plant City Public Service Ice Company. When enlarged the plant will have a daily capacity of 50 tons.

Little Rock, Ark.—The Little Rock Ice Company's plant has been purchased by the Citizen's Ice and Cold Storage Company, of which C. M. Conway, Texarkana, Ark., is president. It is planned to remodel into a cold storage plant at a cost of \$100,000.

COLD STORAGE MEN CO-OPERATE.

A meeting of cold storage interests was held last week in Washington pursuant to a call issued by Frank A. Horne, president of the American Association of Refrigeration, and R. H. Switzler, president of the Cold Storage Section of American Warehousemen's Association, to confer as to an effective means of co-operation with Herbert C. Hoover in the proposed food administration department of the government. F. A. Horne was chosen chairman, R. H. Switzler vice-chairman and C. L. Criss secretary. Barry Mohun, counsel of the American Warehousemen's Association and the joint committee, explained the status of food control legislation. Herbert C. Hoover and Marc L. Requa came before the meeting in the afternoon, and Mr. Hoover addressed the meeting on the general aims of the department and possibilities of co-operation. Mr. Requa remained to assist in the organization, and at his suggestion an advisory committee was appointed to represent the industry.

The men chosen for this committee were: Frank A. Horne, New York, chairman; alternate, F. M. Shoemaker, Elmira; Geo. H. Stoddard, Boston; alternate, W. B. Mason, Providence; H. W. Hart, Chicago; alternate, Homer McDaniel, Cleveland; R. H. Switzler, St. Louis; alternate, W. J. Hogan, Indianapolis; Nemmo Old, Norfolk, Va.; alternate, N. H. Hardin, Louisville, Ky. Frank A. Horne was requested to represent the industry in Mr. Hoover's councils and upon later action by the directors of the Merchants Refrigerating Company Mr. Horne was authorized to accept the duties imposed, and to which he has generously consented to the extent made possible by the necessities of his business.

HINTS TO REFRIGERATING ENGINEERS.

(E. W. Miller, Minneapolis, Minn., in "Refrigerating World.")

A refrigerating plant like a lot of other things requires a reasonable application of common sense. Add to this a fair knowledge of principles of operation, and running the average refrigerating plant should be about as exciting as trundling a wheel-barrow to the man that has had the average engineering experience. To get a good working knowledge of the principles of operation get a few books on the subject, such as Siebel's Compend of Mechanical Refrigeration, Audel's Questions and Answers, Luhr's Mechanical and Refrigerating Engineers' Handy Book or the International Textbooks.

Of these I would recommend Audel's Questions and Answers or the International textbooks for the beginner. Then read as many as one can afford of the engineering journals. In fact if one reads and thoroughly digests the articles that appear in the engineering journals from time to time one will need but little book knowledge to fill out.

The main points in operating a refrigerating plant are to keep a good charge of ammonia in the system, keep the charge pure, eliminate and prevent leaks, keep the condenser and expansion coils clean inside and outside, watch the stuffing box, if it is a compression system,

the last but probably the most important of all, watch the expansion valves.

The ammonia charge should never be allowed to become so insufficient that the outlet from the receiver is deprived of its liquid seal. Keep, if possible, the gauge glass in the receiver about half full all the time. If there is no gauge on the receiver, get one at the earliest opportunity, especially if you are new in the business. The moment that the liquid level gets below the outlet from the receiver some of the gas escapes into the liquid line which radically reduces the efficiency as well as the capacity of the system. Nothing but pure liquid should get into the expansion coils because it is the evaporation of the liquid that does the business.

Keeping the Charge Pure.

To keep the charge pure use as little oil as possible and keep the air out of the system. Some operators seem to have no idea as to the evil effects of oil in the system as evidenced by their pumping large doses into the compressor cylinder as well as the stuffing-box. Some of the largest plants in the country never use any oil except a small amount that drips on the rod in front of the stuffing-box, the same as used in many plants for steam rods with metallic packings. There has been no more trouble experienced with scoring or wear of the compressor cylinders in these



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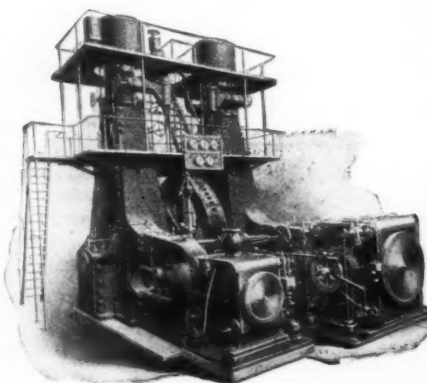
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TOLEDO: Moreton Truck & Storage Co.; F. W. Babcock.
WASHINGTON: Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

plants than those where they souse the machine with oil.

One thing must be remembered, that once a little oil gets into the system, it stays there and works around the system all the time, necessitating but very little additional oil to do the work. Ammonia itself is also slightly lubricating.

In many plants the oil that is drawn off from the oil traps is filtered and used over again. This is bad practice and not to be recommended. If it is done the greatest care should be used to keep water out of the oil. The better way is to use the old oil for the bearings and use new oil for the compressor.

I can recall several cases where the operator got into trouble by using the filtered oil. Once the charge gets polluted with water from this cause the system will not work properly until the water is gotten rid of, and this means taking the whole charge out and sending it to the manufacturer, or else installing a still on the premises, which is slow and tedious work.

Moisture also gets into the system with the air every time that this is drawn in for any reason. For this reason it is not advisable to pump a vacuum on the system unless it is absolutely necessary. Care must also be taken to not run the compressor with the suction valve shut any more than can be absolutely avoided, because it is almost a foregone conclusion that air will be drawn in at the stuffing-box sooner or later.

Before leaving the subject it might also be well to mention the blowing of the oil traps. This should be done regularly and systematically. Never allow the oil to accumulate in the traps until they are quite full and at the same time they should not be blown every time there is a thimble full of oil in them because this will waste a lot of ammonia in a season's run. Keep track of the amount of oil that is used in each compressor and you will have a pretty good idea of how much there is in the traps.

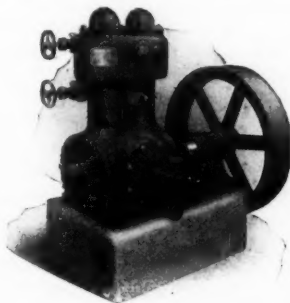
Ammonia Leaks.

The greater part of ammonia losses are due to leaks. For this reason the refrigerating plant operator should everlastingly be on the lookout for these. For locating these, other than those located under brine or water, there is nothing that beats the old sulphur stick. The making and use of these has been described in several of the engineering journals in the last year or two so that it would be waste of space to go into the details here.

For leaks under brine or water use litmus paper or Nessler's solution, the use and mak-

WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS

MECHANICAL REFRIGERATION



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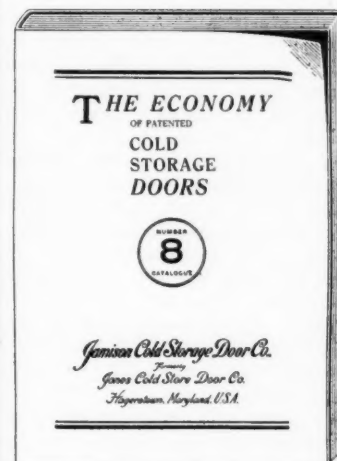
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Hagerstown, M. D.,

U. S. A.

Cold Storage and Freezer
Doors and Windows

ing of which can be found in most any book on the subject, as well as ammonia manufacturer's catalogs. Tests should be made regularly every week or so of the entire system to catch any incipient leaks and get them stopped before they get too radical. Remember that every ounce that is lost is so much money lost from the earnings of the plant.

Expansion and Condenser Coils.

Clean expansion and condenser coils mean an increased efficiency and capacity of the entire system. Generally, the only thing that fouls the coils on the inside is oil, which is another reason for using scrupulous care in the quality and quantity of the oil used. The only way to get this out is to heat the coils either with steam, hot air, or hot ammonia gas, and obviously this has to be done in the off season when the plant is shut down. On the outside, condenser coils get covered with scale after they have been in operation for some time and direct expansion coils are always more or less covered with frost and ice.

On atmospheric condensers it is a simple matter to remove the scale and soft slush that forms with a properly shaped scraper. This should be shaped to fit the curvature of the pipe and have a knife edge, when the scale and slush will be scraped off by running this along the pipe. Very hard scale can not be removed with this device, but it will get enough to nicely pay for the trouble incurred. Very hard scale must be removed with a hammer and a chisel with a curved edge to correspond with the circumference of the pipe. Some of the mechanical cleaners, manufactured by several concerns, also do the business very rapidly and nicely.

The water pipes of double-pipe condensers can be cleaned with an ordinary flue brush if the accumulations in the pipes are soft. If there is any amount of hard scale, however, the only satisfactory remedy is a turbine cleaner, the same as used for water tube boilers. This can be done, even when the condenser is in operation, by shutting off the water on one coil at a time and removing return bends. It is not necessary to shut off the ammonia.

Clean surfaces in the condenser means a lower condenser pressure with the same quantity of water or less water for the same condenser pressure. In either case it means a reduced cost of operation. For this reason more attention should be given to this detail than is usually done.

Frost on direct expansion coils can be removed by scrapers, but it is an unsatisfactory job at the best. After this has been done a number of times there is quite a thick coating of ice on the coils, which of course reduces the capacity of the coils and in turn the suction pressure. This in turn means reduced capacity of the entire plant and increased cost of operation.

The best method is to connect a by-pass connection from the discharged line to liquid line and compress hot gas into the coils. The gas as it condenses in the coils gives up heat to the frost on the coils, and it loosens up and can be removed easily and with dispatch. To clean any coil it is only necessary to shut off the liquid line at the receiver and the expansion valves on all the coils but the one that is to be cleaned. The expansion valve on this coil is opened wide and the suction valve is shut. The by-pass

from the discharge to the liquid line is then opened and the hot gas shot into the coil.

If the pipes are of ample dimensions the frost will come off in a hurry. As soon as the frost is off, shut the expansion valve, crack the suction valve off the seat very carefully to prevent slugs of liquid from escaping into the suction line and back to the compressor, shut off the by-pass connection, open up the valve in the liquid line at the receiver again and set the expansion valves. Gradually open the suction valve on the coil that has been defrosted until frost begins to show on the coil; then the suction valve can be opened wide and the expansion valve set for normal operation.

Troubles with the Stuffing Box.

The stuffing-box will probably cause the beginner more worry than any other part of the system. A large part of these are due to improper handling of the expansion valves. If the proper judgment is used in setting the expansion valves a lot of the stuffing-box troubles will be eliminated. If some valve is opened up too much, liquid will be carried back to the compressor and cause it to run cold, which in turn cools the rod and packing, the packing contracts and sometimes freezes, and to prevent leaks it must be drawn up very tight. Then if the valve is pinched off a little again the excess supply of liquid stops, the machine warms up and with it the rod and packing and the first thing one knows there is a cloud of smoke rolling out of the stuffing-box.

It generally takes considerable time to cool off the rod and packing when this happens and the new man in his anxiety to stop it will generally let the stuffing-box nuts out far more than is necessary and get the packing all loosened up in the box. Furthermore he is liable to rush back to the expansion valves and open them up a lot more than is necessary in order to cool the machine off. The result is that the machine is suddenly cooled off again and with the packing excessively loose in the stuffing-box it is ruined in a short time and it fails to hold tight with the best of care.

If at any time the stuffing-box or rather the rod, is found to be getting hot do not be in too much of a hurry about backing it off. Loosen up the nuts until they are a little more than finger tight and let it run that way for a while. Remember it takes time to cool the rod after it gets hot and also if the machine is running warm the rod will run quite warm also. After the nuts are fairly loose slack off on them about one-eighth of an inch at a time until it stops heating. Let it run for some time between each time the nuts are slackened off to determine if the rod is cooling off or getting hotter.

If it is found that the stuffing-box is leaking because the machine is getting cold it is bad practice to draw up on the nuts after they are fairly tight to stop the leak. It is far better to shut off the liquid at the receiver for a short time and let the machine warm up. If the machine gets very cold the packing gets so hard that it is impossible to draw it tight enough to stop the leak unless an excessive tension is put on the nuts. This is bad for the rod as well as the packing.

Managing Expansion Valves.

The management of the expansion valves is what will demonstrate the engineer's ability,

knowledge of operating principles and good judgment. It is here that the difference between the real engineer and the mediocre man is most prominent. No hard and fast rules can be laid down for the setting of any expansion valve as each valve and coil requires individual treatment. A few general principles, however, that are applicable to all conditions, can be set forth as a guide for general procedure.

The rate of evaporation of any coil, which in turn determines the amount of valve opening, depends on the coil surface, the temperature difference between the boiling ammonia in the coil and the room or brine temperature, and the cleanliness of the coils, inside and outside. A 1,000 ft. coil of 1 1/4-inch pipe for example, will not evaporate as much liquid as a 1,000-ft. coil of 2-inch pipe on account of the much smaller evaporating surface of the 1 1/4-inch pipe. All other conditions remaining the same, a 1,000-ft. coil will only evaporate about half as much liquid as 2,000-ft. coil of the same size pipe. This is quite evident, as the surface of the 1,000-ft. coil is only half that of the 2,000-ft. coil.

A coil located in a room where the temperature difference between the boiling ammonia and the room is only half that of the temperature difference in another room will only evaporate about half the ammonia that the coil in the warmer room will do, both coils being of identically the same dimensions. A coil badly fouled with oil on the inside and heavily frosted on the outside will not evaporate as much liquid as a clean coil by far, the difference depending on the extent the oil is accumulated on the inside and frost on the outside.

From the foregoing it is readily seen that a short coil, loaded with oil and heavily frosted, located in a cold room where the temperature difference between the ammonia and room is small, will evaporate but little liquid and consequently, in this case, the expansion valve can be opened but very little, just about enough so that the liquid can be heard passing through when the ear is held close to the valve will generally be all that it can take.

On the other hand, a long coil of large pipe, clean and located in a room of high temperature where the temperature difference is large, will evaporate a large quantity of liquid. In this case the expansion valve can be opened a large amount, possibly as much as a whole turn in some cases. Generally, a quarter to half a turn is about as much as the average expansion valve is opened.

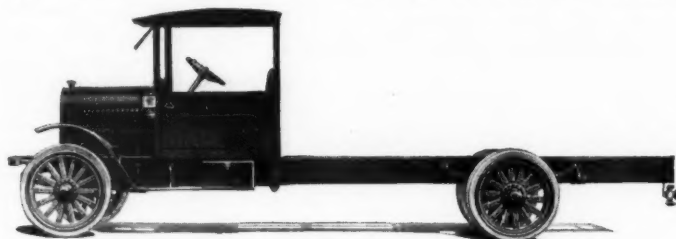
To judge the action of the individual coils watch the suction pressure, the temperature of the machine, the frost on the coils (where these are located in the open as in direct-expansion work), and the frost line on the suction and expansion valves. The frost line on the suction valves is all the indication required on a brine or ice tank. Adjust the expansion valves so that the frost line on each suction valve comes to the same point and then pinch back or open up on all the valves until the temperature of the machine is right.

In direct expansion work where the rooms are below freezing the entire coil will remain frosted no matter if it is working or not, and in this case one will have to use considerable judgment when setting the valves for the first time. The length of each individual coil, the temperature difference between the ammonia and the room and the amount of frost on the coil must all be taken into consideration. Also if some of the coils are made up of different sized pipe, this must be allowed for. After the first setting each individual valve will have to be experimented with until the point is reached where the maximum suction pressure is obtained with the compressor running at the proper temperature.

FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

AN ALL-YEAR MOTOR TRUCK CAB.

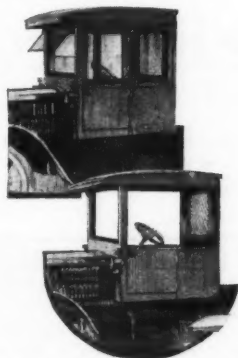
An innovation that is destined to have a marked effect on the efficiency and comfort of motor truck drivers and one that will give increased results to truck owners is that of the All Year Cab, which was originated, designed and built by the Kissel Motor Car Company, Hartford, Wis. It is a new adaptation of Kissel's original convertible idea, giving to truck drivers a closed, warm cab in winter, and which can be easily and quickly changed into the Kissel standard open cab in summer.



KISSEL TRUCK WITH ALL-YEAR CAB OPEN FOR SUMMER USE.

Standing a little over five feet from chassis frame to roof, the cab frame is of extra hardwood, bolted and locked. All sides and doors are covered with specially treated sheet metal enabling the cab to withstand the twists of the frame when negotiating rough roads. Instead of the common wooden dash that loosens quickly, the All-Year Cab dash is of heavy plated metal, giving unusual substantiality.

The seating capacity is for three men, with plenty of leg room. Tank and tool compartments are under the seat. Doors on each side measure 25 inches wide, an unusual width for truck cabs. Metal pockets are furnished on both sides of the cab for time, tire, gasoline and other mileage record cards and books.



KISSEL CAB IN WINTER AND SUMMER.

Another feature is that of the instrument board set at right angles, with plenty of space for all necessary electrical instruments, speedometer, gauges, etc. Special Pittsburg glass is furnished for the doors, sides and rear window, which has a heavy wire protection screen. A rain-vision windshield is also included with the winter equipment.

The All-Year Cab is said to be windproof, rainproof, coldproof, in fact all-weather proof, not only giving the driver in winter a warm, dry, comfortable housing under all climatic conditions, but a cab that is solid and substantial, roomy, sightly and attrac-

tive. To change it into the Kissel standard open summer cab the winter inclosures, consisting of windshield, side, door and rear windows, are easily and quickly removed.

"The All-Year Cab, which the Kissel Motor Car Company has been experimenting with all winter," say the makers, "covers other original and exclusive features that insure all parts fitting closely, securely and permanently in the most severe weather. No longer will truck drivers and helpers have to work unprotected in winter weather. No longer will truck owners jeopardize their

property in the hands of frozen drivers."

The All-Year Cab, which is exclusive with the new Kissel trucks, is in its open form, without the winter inclosures, standard equipment on all the new Kissel truck models excepting "The Flyer" light delivery car. The winter inclosures for the All-Year Cab cost \$50 extra.

MOTOR TRUCK OWNERS' NEEDS.

The man who needs a truck has a right to expect that the salesman who comes to sell him will be thoroughly posted regarding the truck he sells, and what it will do for the owner in his business and under his own peculiar conditions. To meet its obligations to the public, the Packard Motor Car Company has a truck sales course in which the truck salesmen study: (1) The company, its product and service; (2) hauling problems, the prospect's needs; (3) the adaptability of the truck to particular lines of business; (4) future possibilities of use of truck.

There might have been a selfish reason back of this, as it was sure to result in increased business. Nevertheless, real service to the public is the foundation of all business success, and the public is as much entitled to salesman service as any other kind.

"Our salesmen are being prepared to go into any man's hauling problem," says R. C. Hargreaves, director of the Packard course, "and if a dealer in coal, ice, lumber, meat, groceries, or any other commodity is not sure of a truck's ability to make his delivery service more economical, more satisfactory to customers, wider in range, and advertise his business and increase his profits, the graduate of our course is ready to analyze his particular condition to his satisfaction."

"We carefully train our salesmen in hauling costs, and a study of actual problems forms a part of the school work. They are given motion picture studies of the truck actually at work in various parts of the country. We want every man with a hauling problem to consider the Packard dealer in his community as a man with whom he

can feel free to discuss his problems without obligation of any kind. This dealer and his organization have come in contact with Packard truck salesmen from every part of the country, and they are familiar with short-cuts to profit that are being used by men engaged in similar business, in other cities. Any Packard salesman will be glad of the opportunity to make a study of your hauling problems, and to give you any suggestions that he may have whereby he is sure your costs could be reduced or your service improved."

NEW PACKINGHOUSE BROKERS FIRM.

The McDowell-Peterman Company, Inc., has been formed, with offices in the Corn Exchange Bank Building at No. 15 William street, New York City, to do a general brokerage business, both in the domestic and export meat trade. The members of the firm are very well known to the trade. Mr. C. E. McDowell, who was with Swift & Company for many years, has been in the brokerage business on the New York Produce Exchange for some years. He has now formed a partnership with Mr. Andrew Peterman, who also represented Swift & Company for a long time as manager in various foreign offices, in which capacity he has traveled pretty much all over the world. Mr. Peterman only recently returned to this country. The long experience of the members of this new firm and their wide acquaintance will prove valuable in the buying and selling of packinghouse products. They will do a foreign as well as a domestic business, and Mr. Peterman's foreign acquaintance will be a great asset here. They will do a general brokerage business in dry salt and barreled meats, lard, tallow, greases and all packinghouse products.

HOG DEHAIRING MACHINE ENDORSED.

The following letter concerning the workings of an important feature of hog-house equipment explains itself:

Columbus, Ohio, June 2, 1917.

W. C. Routh Co., Logansport, Ind.:

Gentlemen: We have your letter of the 1st inst., inquiring for our experience with the "Boss" U Dehairing Machine.

We have had this machine in operation for the past six months, and it is giving us very good satisfaction. It cleans the hogs better than any machine we have used, and is more economical. It takes off a large percentage of the toes; is simple and easily kept in order.

Before purchasing this machine we had visited various packing houses to see other machines in operation, and after careful consideration we came to the conclusion that the "Boss" U Dehairer was the logical machine to install on account of simplicity and accessibility.

Should you wish to see this machine in operation, we will be glad to have you come over and investigate same at any time.

Very truly yours,

THE COLUMBUS PACKING CO.,
Per O. P. Lamb, Secretary.

The makers say that W. C. Routh & Co. have also ordered a "Boss" U Dehairer. Those who are desirous of securing further information in regard to these machines can do so by addressing the Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Chicago Section

Board of Trade memberships are selling around \$4,500 net to the buyer.

No need to ask what has become of the spieler who uster demonstrate a potato peeler.

Wanted.—To know the whereabouts of F. Tom Allen, formerly with Dunlevy Bros., Pittsburgh. Address this office.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, July 14, 1917, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 14.18 cents per pound.

James Duggan, for years one of our crack stockyards salesmen, and now W. G. Press & Company's provisions, lard and grain representative at "The Yards," will contribute a weekly letter on the retail situation.

Paying what he is for livestock, and standing the loss in condemnation, the packer who does not figure on getting from under is a sucker from Suckersville. Plaster the H. C. of L. tag where it rightfully belongs!

The Chicago Live Stock Exchange announces that, effective Monday, July 16, 1917, the dockage on stag hogs was reduced from 80 pounds, the present dockage, to 70 pounds. Another wallop at the ultimate consumer!

There was a gazump named Thompson, Who shot off his face and then some: He assailed our Woodrow Until we told him to go And jam his head through the transom.

Raising one hog at present prices, which means the price of two not so very long ago, isn't such poor dope on the part of the farmer. It cuts down 100 per cent. possible loss from disease; reduces feed cost, not figuring the hogs following cattle; lowers freight cost to market, commissions, etc. This, of course, together with potatoes, fruit and other manipulation, has nothing to do with the high cost of living: simply because the "country" elects the legislator, and Mr. Legislator never loses sight of that fact. It's too patent!

W. L. Gregson writes to The National Provisioner of the provision situation as follows: "A dull situation affected by grain changes was responsible for easier markets in pork products. There is no particular

change to be noted in the general position at this time, but it looks as if it will take a better trade for both lard and side meats, especially the former to bring any radical betterment in the market. Good hogs are scarce and at every market the bulk of the receipts shows lack of corn feeding. We look for very light hog receipts later in the season and think they will sell much higher."

W. G. Press & Co. say: "Hogs are selling the lowest since April. The poor quality of the hogs coming to this market has a very depressing influence on prices, as they make very unsatisfactory yields. The average price of hogs in Chicago Tuesday was \$14.95, against \$15.20 on Monday, \$14.88 a week ago Tuesday, \$9.24 a year ago Tuesday, and \$7.28 two years ago Tuesday. The top on hogs was \$15.70. The record price on hogs for all time was made on May 14, 1917, when the top was \$16.65, and the average price that day was \$16.42. The top on best cattle this week is \$14, the same as last week, and the market is strong. This is a record price for cattle on an open market. The bulk of the sales of cattle yesterday was \$11.25 to \$13.50. The top on calves Tuesday was \$11.25, 25c. higher than last week. Lambs are 25c. higher than last week, best lambs selling at \$15.50. At the prices being paid for live hogs, sheep and cattle, packers, regardless of the general opinion, are having a hard job making both ends meet. In fact, lambs and hogs are showing a remarkable loss, and it is hard to figure a profit on cattle. These are conditions which are unusual, and cannot last for any great length of time. Livestock must sell lower or the product sell higher. As the farmer seems to control the livestock situation at present, by cutting off the supply every time the price declines, it is doubtful if any relief can be looked for by lower prices for livestock, at least until we get into the new corn crop season. Therefore, we expect higher prices for meats and product. The manufacturer cannot continue to make product indefinitely showing a loss. This is the dull season for meats and fats, especially lard, and we do not expect any advance for the present, but it is our opinion that within the next five or six weeks there will be a good advance in all hog products. While pickled hams today are selling low, the trade seems to be much better. Sweet pickled hams, averaging 14 to 16 lbs., selling around 20c. a pound,

should stimulate the trade. Brokers say they see indications of a good trade ahead. The South will probably want ribs in September, and there will no doubt be an active trade for export between now and the winter packing season. It is reported that Holland and Scandinavia are shipping little or no hog products to the United Kingdom, due to the export embargo on grain from this country. The United States being the only country from which England can get her requirements to fill up the losses through the shutting off of meats from Holland and Scandinavia, this should have a bullish effect on American hog products. The United States Government will soon be in the market for food for the new army which is being drafted, and this should also have a bullish effect on the market. We will have to supply meats and lard for our army, both here and abroad, and there is no reason in our opinion why hog products will not sell higher between now and the winter packing season."

FOOD PRICE CONTROL IN ENGLAND.

Stricter and more complete measures for control of the industries engaged in the production of foodstuffs in England has been decided upon by Lord Rhondda, Food Controller of Great Britain, to limit further rises in prices and, so far as possible, to reduce the present level of prices, according to a statement from England received by Herbert Hoover. The first step being taken by the British Food Controller is to determine the exact cost of production, through a cost department of skilled accountants. These are given full power to examine books and obtain all particulars which may be of assistance in determining actual costs. It is the expressed hope of Lord Rhondda to be able to fix prices upon this basis, with the addition of a normal pre-war profit, independent of market fluctuations.

Are you in need of a competent employee in some branch of your business? You can get him by using the "Wanted" column on page 48.

THE STADLER ENGINEERING CO.

ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS

Chas. Stadler, Chief Engr. For 12 years chief supervisor with Sulzberger & Sons Co. (Wilson & Co.). Reduction Plants and Cold Storage Warehouses. Specialists in Abattoirs, Packing Houses, Garbage Room 943, Webster Building, Chicago, Ill.

LEON DASHEW

Counselor At Law

320 Broadway, New York

Phones: Worth 2614-S.

References:

Armour and Company Joseph Stern & Sons, The Cudahy Packing Inc. Co. Rosebrock Butter & Manhattan Veal & Egg Co., Inc. Mutton Co. New York Butchers United Dressed Beef Co. Dressed Meat Co. Co.

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PACKING PLANTS AND COLD STORAGE CONSTRUCTION.

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ENGINEERS
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ANHYDROUS **SUPREME** AMMONIA

"EVERY OUNCE ENERGIZES"
NH₃

Used by most of the leading packers throughout the United States.

SUPREME means pure, dry, highest quality anhydrous ammonia.

Less power and less coal = less expense.

Better refrigeration and more satisfaction = greater efficiency.

MORRIS & COMPANY

Chicago, Union Stock Yards

OMAHA PACKING COMPANY

Beef and Pork Packers Lard Refiners and Sausage Manufacturers

UNDERWOOD HAMS and **BREAKFAST BACON** are given a very mild sugar cure and are of delicious flavor.

U. S. GOVERNMENT INSPECTION

of all our products insures their wholesomeness, and our "UNDERWOOD" and "YALE" brands insure

PERFECTION and CLEANLINESS
of MANUFACTURE

CHICAGO

CHICAGO PACKING COMPANY

Beef and Pork Packers

Boneless Beef Cuts.

Sausage Materials.

Commission Slaughterers.

U. S. GOVERNMENT INSPECTION

Correspondence Solicited

UNION STOCK YARDS
CHICAGO

R. W. BARNES

Broker in

PROVISIONS AND LARD

49 Board of Trade, Chicago

Established 1877

W. G. PRESS & CO.

175 W. Jackson Bl'vd, Chicago

PORK LARD SHORTRIBS

For Future Delivery

GRAIN Correspondence Solicited **STOCKS**

John Agar Co.

Union Stock Yards CHICAGO, ILL.

Packers and Commission Slaughterers

Beef, Pork and Mutton

Members of the American Meat Packers' Association.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, July 9.....	18,592	2,025	48,779	9,041
Tuesday, July 10.....	3,460	2,614	18,087	5,997
Wednesday, July 11.....	17,501	3,088	27,022	10,755
Thursday, July 12.....	4,069	2,704	15,230	11,413
Friday, July 13.....	1,483	352	14,213	14,120
Saturday, July 14.....	747	213	9,146	7,547
Total last week.....	45,042	10,990	133,077	58,873
Previous week.....	39,254	10,581	102,393	38,164
Cor. week, 1916.....	45,952	10,539	139,935	79,319
Cor. week, 1915.....	42,621	10,074	98,060	55,453

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, July 9.....	3,908	12	6,090	145
Tuesday, July 10.....	1,019	21	2,039	453
Wednesday, July 11.....	3,743	...	2,446	1,210
Thursday, July 12.....	2,074	8	1,490	1,395
Friday, July 13.....	615	1	2,577	1,245
Saturday, July 14.....	246	6	1,462	131
Total last week.....	11,095	48	16,104	4,579
Previous week.....	8,653	52	11,265	2,429
Cor. week, 1916.....	11,345	129	7,941	3,965
Cor. week, 1915.....	7,108	4	25,956	679

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to July 14, 1917.....	1,435,158	4,749,199	1,729,389
Same period, 1916.....	1,223,217	4,896,584	1,937,391
Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:			
Week ending July 14, 1917.....		488,000	
Previous week.....		388,000	
Cor. week, 1916.....		523,000	
Cor. week, 1915.....		338,000	
Total year to date.....		15,624,000	
Same period, 1916.....		17,296,000	
Same period, 1915.....		15,236,000	
Receipts at seven points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City, St. Paul) as follows:			
Week to July 14, 1917.....	151,000	392,000	135,000
Previous week.....	127,000	301,000	96,000
Same period, 1916.....	153,000	417,000	168,000
Same period, 1915.....	138,000	253,000	145,000
Combined receipts at seven markets for 1917 to July 14, 1917, and the same period a year ago:			
1917.....	4,630,000	3,885,000	
Cattle.....	4,630,000		
Hogs.....	12,958,000	14,167,000	
Sheep.....	4,513,000	4,832,000	

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Armour & Co.....	27,200	
Anglo-American.....	7,700	
Swift & Company.....	17,400	
Hammond Co.....	9,200	
Morris & Co.....	10,700	
Wilson & Co.....	12,500	
Boyd-Linham.....	6,000	
Western P. Co.....	5,300	
Roberts & Oake.....	3,100	
Miller & Hart.....	3,000	
Independent Packing Co.....	6,100	
Brennan P. Co.....	3,800	
Others.....	12,300	
Totals.....	124,300	
Total last week.....	92,900	
Total corresponding week, 1916.....	133,700	
Total corresponding week, 1915.....	80,900	

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week.....	\$12.30	\$15.15	\$8.75	\$15.50
Previous week.....	12.20	15.30	9.00	16.25
Cor. week, 1916.....	9.35	9.30	7.20	10.75
Cor. week, 1915.....	9.35	7.25	5.75	9.85
Cor. week, 1914.....	9.10	8.90	5.40	8.80
Cor. week, 1913.....	8.25	9.15	4.50	7.85
Cor. week, 1912.....	7.55	7.57	4.25	7.05
Cor. week, 1911.....	6.30	6.66	4.00	6.35

*Record.

CATTLE.

Good to choice steers.....	\$12.25@14.00
Yearlings, good to choice.....	10.50@13.50
Fair to good steers.....	9.70@11.85
Stockers and feeders.....	8.00@10.00
Good to choice cows.....	9.00@11.00
Good to choice heifers.....	9.25@11.40
Fair to good cows.....	7.40@9.25
Canners.....	5.90@6.75
Cutters.....	6.90@7.30
Bologna bulls.....	7.00@8.35

Butcher bulls.....	8.25@10.00
Heavy calves.....	9.50@11.50
Good to prime calves.....	11.50@13.65

HOGS.

Prime light butchers.....	\$15.30@15.70
Fair to fancy light.....	14.40@15.40
Med. wt. butchers, 200-250 lbs.....	15.45@15.85
Heavy butchers, 200-250 lbs.....	15.50@15.85
Choice heavy packing.....	14.50@15.00
Rough heavy packing.....	14.35@14.80
Pigs, fair to good.....	12.00@14.00
Stags (subject to 50 lbs. dockage).....	15.00@16.00

SHEEP.

Good to choice wethers.....	\$9.00@10.00
Good to choice ewes.....	8.00@9.25
Yearlings.....	10.00@13.00
Lambs, good to choice.....	14.75@15.50

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKETS

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1917.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$40.65
September.....	40.00	40.22	40.00	40.12
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	20.82	20.92	20.82	20.92
September.....	21.05	21.17	21.02	21.17
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....				21.62
September.....	21.70	21.77	21.65	21.77

MONDAY, JULY 16, 1917.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July.....				40.65
September.....	39.95	39.95	39.80	39.90
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	20.77	20.80	20.72	20.80
September.....	21.07	21.10	20.97	21.07
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....				21.50
September.....	21.67	21.70	21.60	21.65

TUESDAY, JULY 17, 1917.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July.....	40.50	40.50	40.50	40.50
September.....	39.80	39.90	39.75	39.80
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	20.75	20.75	20.65	20.65
September.....	21.05	21.05	20.87	20.90
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	21.55	21.55	21.40	21.42
September.....	21.67	21.67	21.52	21.57

WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1917.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July.....				40.40
September.....	39.65	39.80	39.60	39.65
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	20.30	20.45	20.30	20.37
September.....	20.67	20.75	20.55	20.62
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	21.35	21.35	21.32	21.32
September.....	21.47	21.57	21.40	21.52

THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1917.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July.....	40.40	40.40	40.30	40.40
September.....	39.45	39.75	39.45	39.65
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	20.35	20.37	20.10	20.30
September.....	20.65	20.67	20.10	20.45
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	21.47	21.50	21.30	21.40
September.....	21.47	21.50	21.30	21.40

FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1917.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July.....				40.50
September.....	39.62	39.77	39.62	39.77
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	20.22	20.25	20.22	20.25
September.....	20.42	20.50	20.27	20.50
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....				21.32
September.....	21.40	21.50	21.30	21.50

†Bid. ‡Asked.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Pollack Bros., 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Beef.

Native Rib Roast.....	25	238
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	28	232
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	25	238
Native Pot Roasts.....	20	224
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	18	222
Beef Stew.....	18	215
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	20	222
Corned Rumps, Native.....	18	220
Corned Ribs.....	17	217
Corned Flanks.....	18	215
Round Steaks.....	18	225
Round Roasts.....	20	222
Shoulder Steaks.....	24	225
Shoulder Roasts.....	20	224
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	18	218

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy.....	30	235
Fore Quarters, fancy.....	25	230
Legs, fancy.....	30	235
Stew.....	20	225
Chops, shoulder, per lb.....	28	228
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.....	45	245
Chops, French, each.....	15	215

Mutton.

Legs.....	25	228
Stew.....	20	220
Shoulders.....	22	225
Hind Quarters.....	18	220
Fore Quarters.....	20	220
Rib and Loin Chops.....	30	235
Shoulder Chops.....	22	225

Pork.

Pork Loin.....	25	228
Pork Chops.....	28	230
Pork Shoulders.....	22	225
Pork Tenders.....	22	225
Pork Butts.....	25	235
Spare Ribs.....	18	218
Hocks.....	15	215
Pigs' Heads.....	12	212
Leaf Lard.....	28	228

Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	22	235
Fore Quarters.....	14	218
Legs.....	22	225
Breasts.....	18	220
Shoulders.....	18	220
Outlets.....	25	235
Rib and Loin Chops.....	28	230

Butchers' Offal.

Suet.....	14	214
Tallow.....	5 1/2 @ 8	
Bones, per cwt.....	1.00@2.00	
Califakins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	28	
Califakins, under 18 lbs. (deacona).....	75	
Kips.....	28	

STERNE & SON CO.

Just Brokers

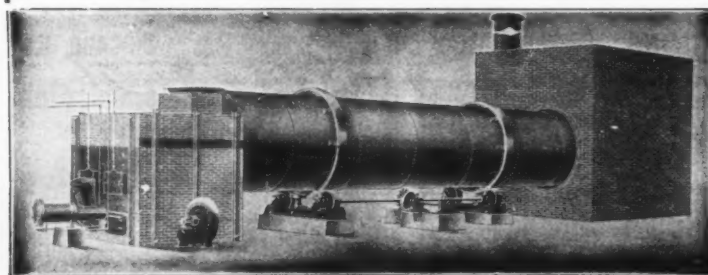
Tallow, Grease, Stearine
Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils
Postal Tel. Bldg. Chicago

POELS & BREWSTER

32 Broadway New York

Import Agents
Hides, Skins, Pickled Pelts,
Wool, Tallow and CasingsWatch Page 48
for
Business Chances

DRYERS AND CONTINUOUS PRESSES

Economical—Efficient
—Great CapacitySAVING IN LABOR ALONE IN ONE YEAR WILL
OFFSET COST TO INSTALLFor Tankage, Blood, Bone, Fertilizer, all Animal and
Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing-
houses, fertilizer and fish reduction plants in the world.
Material carried in stock for standard sizes.

Send for Catalogue T. B.

American Process Co.

68 William St., - - New York

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Prime native steers	16 1/2 @ 18
Good native steers	16 @ 16 1/2
Native steers, medium	15 @ 16
Heifers, good	16 @ 17
Cows	14 @ 14 1/2
Hind Quarters, choice	19 @ 19 1/2
Fore Quarters, choice	16 @ 16 1/2

Beef Cuts.

Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	@ 40
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	@ 32
Steer Loins, No. 1	@ 25
Steer Loins, No. 2	@ 22
Steer, Short Loins, No. 1	@ 34 1/2
Steer Short Loins, No. 2	@ 26 1/2
Cow Loins	15 @ 17 1/2
Steer Loin Ends (hips)	@ 22
Cow Short Loins	16 1/2 @ 21 1/2
Cow Loin Ends (ops)	@ 17
Sirloin Butts, No. 3	10 @ 14
Strip Loins, No. 2	@ 21
Steer Ribs, No. 1	@ 21
Steer Ribs, No. 2	@ 20
Cow Ribs, No. 1	@ 16
Cow Ribs, No. 2	@ 15
Cow Ribs, No. 3	@ 12
Rolls	17 @ 19
Steer Rounds, No. 1	@ 17 1/2
Steer Rounds, No. 2	@ 17
Cow Rounds	13 @ 13 1/2
Flank Steak	@ 20
Rump Butts	@ 17
Steer Chucks, No. 1	@ 15
Steer Chucks, No. 2	@ 14
Cow Chucks	10 @ 11 1/2
Boneless Chucks	@ 16
Steer Plates	@ 12 1/2
Medium Plates	@ 12
Briskets, No. 1	@ 15 1/2
Briskets, No. 2	@ 14
Shoulder Clods	@ 10
Steer Navel Ends	@ 14 1/2
Cow Navel Ends	@ 13 1/2
Fore Shanks	@ 9 1/2
Hind Shanks	@ 8 1/2
Hanging Tenderloins	@ 15
Trimming	15 @ 16

Beef Product.

Brains, per lb.	11 @ 12
Hearts	@ 15
Tongues	@ 21 1/2
Sweetbreads	32 @ 35
Ox Tail, per lb.	10 @ 12
Fresh tripe, plain	@ 7
Fresh tripe, H. O.	@ 8
Livers	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Kidneys, per lb.	10 @ 11

Veal.

Heavy Carcass, Veal	13 @ 15 1/2
Light Carcass	19 1/2 @ 20 1/2
Good Carcass	21 @ 21 1/2
Good Saddles	21 @ 23
Medium Racks	@ 12
Good Racks	@ 17

Veal Product.

Brains, each	9 @ 10
Sweetbreads	@ 45
Calf Livers	21 @ 25
Heads, each	@ 35

Lamb.

Good Caul Lambs	@ 23
Round Dressed Lambs	@ 25 1/2
Saddles, Caul	@ 25
R. D. Lamb Forcs	@ 22
R. D. Lamb Forcs	@ 21
R. D. Lamb Saddles	@ 27 1/2
Lamb Fries, per lb.	18 @ 20
Lamb Tongues, each	@ 4
Lamb Kidneys, per lb.	@ 25

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	@ 18
Good Sheep	@ 22
Medium Saddles	@ 20
Good Saddles	@ 24
Good Fores	@ 18
Medium Racks	@ 20
Mutton Legs	@ 20
Mutton Loins	@ 20
Mutton Stew	@ 14
Sheep Tongues, each	@ 4
Sheep Heads, each	@ 12

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	21 @ 22
Pork Loins	@ 24
Leaf Lard	@ 21 1/2
Tenderloins	@ 36
Spare Ribs	@ 32
Butts	@ 21
Hocks	@ 14
Trimming	@ 15 1/2
Extra Lean Trimmings	@ 24
Tails	@ 11
Snouts	@ 11
Pigs' Feet	@ 6
Pigs' Heads	@ 12 1/2
Blade Bones	@ 9
Blade Meat	@ 12 1/2
Cheek Meat	@ 14 1/2
Hog Livers, per lb.	9 @ 9 1/2
Neck Bones	@ 5 1/2
Skinned Shoulders	@ 20
Pork Hearts	@ 13 1/2
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	@ 13
Pork Tongues	@ 21
Silp Bones	@ 9
Tail Bones	@ 9
Brains	9 @ 10
Backfat	@ 21
Hams	@ 23
Calas	@ 19 1/2
Belles	@ 20
Shoulders	@ 20

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	@ 15 1/2
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings	@ 15
Choice Bologna	@ 10 1/2
Frankfurters	@ 19
Liver, with beef and pork	@ 14 1/2
Tongue and blood	@ 19 1/2
Mixed Sausage	@ 17 1/2
New England Style Luncheon Sausage	@ 24 1/2
Prepared Luncheon Sausage	@ 21
Special Compressed Sausage	@ 21
Beilner Sausage	@ 21
Oxford Lean Butts	@ 31
Polish Sausage	@ 17
Garlic Sausage	@ 17
Country Smoked Sausage	@ 19
Country Sausage, fresh	@ 21
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	@ 18 1/2
Pork Sausage, short link	@ 19
Boneless lean butts in casings	@ 38
Luncheon Roll	@ 24 1/2
Delicatessen Loaf	@ 19 1/2
Jellied Roll	@ 20

Summer Sausage.

Best Summer, H. C. (new)	@ 33 1/2
German Salami	@ 37 1/2
Italian Salami (new goods)	@ 27
Holsteiner	@ 20 1/2
Mettwurst	@ 20 1/2
Farmer	@ 28 1/2
Correlat, new	@ 34 1/2

Sausage in Brine.

Bologna, kits	@ 2.30
Bologna, 1/4 @ 1/2	3.10 @ 11.50
Pork, link, kits	@ 2.65
Pork, links, 1/4 @ 1/2	3.70 @ 13.35
Polish sausage, kits	@ 2.60
Polish sausage, 1/4 @ 1/2	3.75 @ 13.75
Frankfurts, kits	@ 2.60
Frankfurts, 1/4 @ 1/2	3.75 @ 13.75
Blood sausage, kits	@ 2.30
Blood sausage, 1/4 @ 1/2	3.10 @ 11.50
Liver sausage, kits	@ 2.30
Liver sausage, 1/4 @ 1/2	3.10 @ 11.50
Head cheese, kits	@ 2.30
Head cheese, 1/4 @ 1/2	3.10 @ 11.50

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	\$17.00
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	16.00
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	18.00
Pickled Liver, in 200-lb. barrels	16.00
Pickled Pork Knobs, in 200-lb. barrels	16.00
Sheep Tongues, Short Cut, barrels	69.50

CANNED MEATS.

Corned, boiled and roast beef, No. 1	Per doz. \$2.30
Corned, boiled and roast beef, No. 2	3.25
Corned, boiled and roast beef, No. 6	6.50
Corned beef hash, No. 1	23.50
Corned beef hash, No. 2	1.00
Corned beef hash, No. 1	2.60
Hamburger steak and onions, No. 1	1.00
Hamburger steak and onions, No. 1	2.60
Vienna sausage, No. 1	1.15
Vienna sausage, No. 1	3.00

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	Per doz. \$3.00
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	5.75
8-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	10.75
16-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	20.00

BARRELLED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels	@ 38.00
Plate Beef	@ 34.50
Prime Mess Beef	@ 22
Mess Beef	@ 22
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	@ 20
Rump Butts	@ 33.00
Mess Pork	@ 42.50
Clear Fat Backs	@ 43.50
Family Back Pork	@ 43.00
Bean Pork	@ 38.50

LARD.

Pure lard, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.	@ 23
Pure lard, substitute, tes.	@ 22
Lard substitute, tes.	@ 18 1/2
Lard compounds	@ 17 1/2
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	@ 1.27
Cooks' and bakers' shortening tubs	@ 22
Barrels, 1/4 c. over tierces, half barrels, 1/4 c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/4 c. to 1 c. over tierces.	

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chi.	23 1/2 @ 25
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.	24 @ 27
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2 @ 5 lb.	24 @ 26 1/2
Shortenings, 30 @ 60 lb. tubs.	@ 20

DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/4 c. less.)	
Clear Bellies, 14 @ 10 avg.	@ 25 1/2
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	@ 24 1/2
Rib Bellies, 20 @ 25 avg.	@ 24 1/2
Fat Backs, 10 @ 12 avg.	@ 21 1/2
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.	@ 21 1/2
Fat Backs, 14 @ 16 avg.	@ 21 1/2
Extra Short Clears	@ 23 1/2
Extra Short Ribs	@ 23 1/2
D. S. Short Clears, 20 @ 25 avg.	@ 24 1/2
Butts	@ 19 1/2

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs. avg.	@ 24 1/2
Hams, 16 lbs. avg.	@ 24 1/2
Skinned Hams	@ 26 1/2
Calas, 4 @ 6 lbs., avg.	@ 19 1/2
Calas, 6 @ 12 lbs., avg.	@ 19 1/2
New York Shoulders, 8 @ 12 lbs., avg.	@ 22
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	@ 36
White, 10 @ 12 avg., and strip, 5 @ 6 avg.	@ 31 1/2
Wide, 5 @ 8 avg., and strip, 3 @ 4 avg.	@ 31 1/2

Rib Bacon, wide, 8 @ 12 avg., and strip, 4 @ 6 avg.	@ 26
Dried Beef Sets	@ 32 1/2
Dried Beef Insides	@ 34 1/2
Dried Beef Knuckles	@ 32
Dried Beef Outsides	@ 32
Regular Balled Hams	@ 36
Skinned Balled Hams	@ 37
Boiled Calas	@ 31
Cooked Loin Rolls	@ 37
Cooked Rolled Shoulder	@ 31

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Beef rounds, per set	@ 14
Beef exports, rounds	@ 20
Beef middles, per set	@ 40
Beef bungs, per piece	@ 15
Beef vasaads	@ 8 1/2
Beef bladders, medium	@ 60
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	@ 95
Hog casings, free of salt	@ 75
Hog middles, per set	@ 20
Hog bungs, export	@ 18
Hog bungs, large	@ 7 1/2
Hog bungs, prime	@ 6
Hog bungs, narrow	@ 4
Hog stomachs, per piece	@ 6
Imported wide sheep casings	
Imported medium wide sheep casings	
Imported medium sheep casings	

*Owing to unsettled war conditions reliable sheep casing quotations cannot be given.

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	5.90 @ 5.95
Hoof meal, per unit	5.50 @ 5.60
Concentrated tankage, ground	5.50 @ 5.60
Ground tankage, 11%	5.85 @ 5.90
Ground tankage, 9 and 20%	5.60 @ 5.65
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%	5.10 @ 5.20
Ground tankage, 6 1/2 and 30%	32.00 @ 33.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	32.00 @ 34.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	25.00 @ 26.00

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, per ton	195.00 @ 205.00
Horns, black, per ton	45.00 @ 55.00
Horns, striped, per ton	45.00 @ 55.00
Horns, white, per ton	55.00 @ 65.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs. ave., per ton	60.00 @ 65.00
Round shin bones, 38-40 lbs., av. per ton	60.00 @ 70.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs., av. per ton	75.00 @ 80.00
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs., av. per ton	130.00 @ 140.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton	40.00 @ 45.00

LARD.

Prime steam, cash	20.32 1/2 @ 20.42 1/2
Prime steam, loose	@ 19.72 1/2
Leaf	@ 19.50
Compound	@ 17.00
Neutral lard	22 3/4 @ 23

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	16. @ 16 1/2
Tallow	@ 15 1/2
Grease, yellow	@ 15 1/2
Grease, A white	@ 16 1/2

OILS.

Oleo oil, extra	@ 21
Oleo oil, No. 2	20 @ 20 1/2
Oleo stock	19 1/2 @ 20
Linseed, per gal.	.92 @ .95
Corn oil, loose	.11 @ 11 1/2
Soya bean oil, seller tank, f. o. b. coast	.12 1/2 @ 13

TALLOW.

Edible	16 1/2 @ 16 3/4
Prime Country	16 @ 16 1/2
Packers' Prime	16 1/2 @ 16 3/4
Packers' No. 1	15 1/2 @ 15 3/4
Packers' No. 2	14 1/2 @ 14 3/4

GREASES.

White, choice	16 1/2 @ 16 3/4
White, "A"	16 @ 16 1/2
White, "B"	15 1/2 @ 15 3/4
Bone naphtha extracted	14 1/2 @ 15
Crackling	14 1/2 @ 15
House	14 @ 15
Yellow	15 @ 15 1/2
Brown	14 @ 14 1/2
Glycerine, C. P.	62 1/2 @ 63
Glycerine, dynamite	62 1/2 @ 65
Glycerine, crude soap	43 @ 45
Glycerine, candle	49 @ 50

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose, Chicago	nom.
P. S. Y., soap grade	nom.
Soap stock, bbls., concn., 62 @ 65% f. a.	6 1/2 @ 6 3/4
Soap stock, loose, reg., 50% f. a., Tex.	3 1/2 @ 4

COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels, black iron hoops	1.25 @ 1.30
Oak pork barrels, black iron hoops	1.35 @ 1.40
Ash pork barrels, galv. iron hoops	1.45 @ 1.50
Red oak lard tierces	1.65 @ 1.70
White oak lard tierces	1.85 @ 1.90
White oak ham tierces	@ 2.50

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre	.31 @ .38
Refined nitrate of soda, car lots f. o. b.	
N. Y.	5 1/2 @ 6
Boric acid, crystal to powdered	11 1/2 @ 18
Borax	7 1/2 @ 7 3/4
Sugar	
White, clarified	@ 7 1/2
Plantation, granulated	@ 7 1/2
Yellow, clarified	@ 7 1/2

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Salt—	
Ashton, in sacks, 224 lbs.	2.90
Ashton, car lots, per sack	2.70
English packing, T. H. & Co., car lots, per sack	—
English packing, Chesire, car lots, per sack	—
English packing, pure dried, vacume, per sack	—
English packing, Liverpool ground alum, per sack	—
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	6.70
Michigan, medium car lots, per ton	7.70

Prices f. o. b. Chicago.

Retail Section

RETAILERS TO CUT DELIVERIES.

The most widely-planned and promising effort yet made in this country to reduce retail delivery expenses is likely to follow a meeting at Washington last week of more than one hundred of the country's leading retail merchants. They decided to follow suggestions of the Commercial Economy Board of the Council of National Defense for eliminating unnecessary deliveries. They voted also to do away with the privilege of returning goods, as recommended by the board. In some cities deliveries have been cut from five a day to two and will be further reduced if necessary. The privilege of returning goods is said to have grown to such proportions in some cities that one-fifth of the goods sold are returned. This also will be stopped.

HOW RETAIL BUTCHERS CAN HELP.

How the retail butchers of this country can render immediate and vital service in the present war emergency is indicated in a letter just sent out by the Commercial Economy Board of the Council of National Defense. Investigations conducted by the board show that a tremendous amount of man power and money now tied up in unnecessary and wasteful work can be released for immediate war service.

It points out that delivery service in retail stores can be very substantially reduced; and that it can be reduced immediately by restricting the free delivery of small purchases, by eliminating special deliveries altogether, and by other means. It further points out that, though these changes in methods are requested as a powerful instrument in winning the war, they are based on principles of sound business, and should not only work a hardship on nobody, but would correct abuses and leakages long suffered by the trade.

"There is such urgent need for men and equipment in other work," says the letter, "that the country cannot endure the waste that is occasioned by the accommodation deliveries of small purchases. If possible, not more than one regular delivery a day should be made over each route. These changes in delivery methods should be introduced as soon as practicable, certainly not later than August 1, 1917."

The Commercial Economy Board has made a careful study of the economies which are possible in the delivery service of retail stores. It has found that the average cost of delivery in retail grocery stores is not far from 3 per cent. of the gross sales.

Often the retailer is called upon to make special delivery of a small article, and he feels it necessary to do so rather than displease and possibly lose a customer. But there would be no danger of loss to trade through declining to make such deliveries if all the retailers in a town or city co-operated.

"We realize," says A. W. Shaw, chairman of the board, "that the co-operation of the public, and especially of the women who do

most of the ordering and buying from the stores, is necessary to make these plans a success. To that end we are now making a nation-wide appeal to the consumer. We are urging purchasers to carry home all possible packages, instead of having them sent. We are asking women of the country to plan their orders ahead, to systematize their buying so that it will not be necessary to have the dealer's wagon make accommodation trips. We are pressing home a slogan 'Carry Your Own.'

"Signs prominently displayed in every retail store in the country, asking purchasers not to require needless deliveries, would have a wonderfully beneficial effect. For instance, we suggest that every dealer display such a card as this:

DON'T HAVE IT SENT
IF YOU CAN CARRY IT HOME.
YOUR COUNTRY NEEDS THE MEN AND
MONEY NOW BEING WASTED IN
NEEDLESS DELIVERY OF GOODS.
BE PATRIOTIC
CARRY YOUR OWN.

"Or such a sign as this:

LIGHTEN YOUR COUNTRY'S BURDEN BY
CARRYING YOUR OWN.
MILLIONS OF DOLLARS AND THOUSANDS
OF MEN ARE TIED UP BY NEED-
LESS DELIVERY OF GOODS.
THESE MEN AND THIS MONEY CAN BE
RELEASED FOR VITAL SERVICE
IF YOU WILL HELP.
IT IS PATRIOTIC TO CARRY HOME ALL
POSSIBLE PARCELS.
BEGIN TODAY.

"The words: 'This sign is displayed at the request of the Commercial Economy Board of the Council of National Defense' may be placed upon such a sign as we suggest, in case any dealer hesitates to take the step on his own initiative for fear of possibly antagonizing his customers.

"It has been found that in numerous small and medium-sized cities and towns large savings have been made by central or co-operative delivery systems. Reports show that less than half the men and equipment are thus required. In fact, the only failures of co-operative deliveries seem to have arisen from inefficient management of the mechanism of delivery itself. Savings over the old wasteful method of as high as 75 per cent. are reported to us. The customers, once accustomed to the change, prefer it to the individual delivery plan.

"Other means, such as making an extra charge for delivery, restricting delivery to orders a certain size, and the offering of a cash discount to those who 'Carry Their Own' deserve the most careful consideration.

"It is simply impossible to over-estimate the importance of husbanding these resources in men and money, now being squandered. Not less than 100,000 men and millions upon millions of dollars can be diverted to the definite and imperative war needs of the government. There is no question of the patriotism of both dealers and customers. We feel that when they realize the necessity of these changes they will respond heartily, and speedily adjust themselves to the new order, with ultimate profit to both."

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Deacey & Thompson have opened the Best Meat Market, Evart, Mich.

Earl Tilton will open the Central Meat Market in the Mason block on Quincy Street, Hancock, Mich., July 27.

Gilbert & Sons are closing out their meat and grocery business at Bend, Ore.

Charles Esterbrook has closed out his meat business at Ainsworth, Neb.

F. W. Huffsmith has disposed of his butcher shop at Hartington, Neb., to I. Lorge.

W. E. Schneider, meat dealer, has sold his grocery stock at Poplar, Mont., to G. A. Lundeen.

S. E. Boggess has sold out his meat market and grocery store at 1225 East Douglass Avenue, Wichita, Kan.

W. A. Swaney has opened a butcher shop in the Boston store building, Hill City, Kan.

Madeira Bros. have purchased the Main Cash Market, Henryetta, Okla., and have also opened a market in Spelter City.

A. J. Taylor has purchased the City Meat Market at Ryan, Okla., from J. D. Raines.

J. A. Woodson has purchased the J. E. Landes meat and grocery business at Hunter, Okla.

The Drake & Ward meat market is now located in new quarters in Sycamore Street, Ness City, Kan.

C. L. Green has sold out his meat market at St. John, Kan., to L. E. Seamster and J. H. Winebright.

Robert Evans has opened a meat market at Sheridan, Mich., in connection with his general store.

The meat market of McCrary & Jennings at Carson City, Mich., was recently burglarized.

The Toppenish Meat Company is installing a complete cold storage and cooling system at Toppenish, Wash.

Alexander Worthby has sold the Whitefish Meat Market, Whitefish, Mont., to Bush & Hegel, of Spokane, Wash.

The meat market of George Nickle, at Chappell, Neb., has been damaged by fire to the extent of \$2,000.

John Skarha has opened the American Grocery and Meat Market at East St. Louis, Ill.

William Cain has sold his market at Henderson, Ia., to Art Carson.

L. Heiny has sold his shop at Plymouth, Ia., to Petsch Bros.

J. J. Medved has bought the meat business of J. B. Nolan at Crookston, Minn.

Scott Wilson will open a meat market at Excelsior, Minn.

H. J. Luebke has sold his market at Fari-bault, Minn., to John Brandenburg.

John Bartak, Jr., in the meat and grocery business at Necadah, Wis., has filed a petition in bankruptcy.

J. P. Goetten has sold his shop at St. Cloud, Minn., to John J. Poppey.

Nelson Bros., Poplar, Mont., have sold out to Jos. Culbertson, Jr.

John Henne has been succeeded by Martin Gebart in the meat business at Hazen, N. D.

Fred Schroeder will open a meat market at Hartland, Wis.

Elmore Bast will discontinue the Quality Meat Market at Menomonie Falls, Wis.

F. A. Druding has sold his meat market at River Falls, Wis., to Will Mansur.

Edward Susee has opened a meat market at Shell Lake, Wis.

Clifford A. Pike, a butcher at Franklinville, N. Y., has petitioned in bankruptcy, listing \$3,007.70 liabilities and \$1,311.12 assets.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

(Continued from page 31.)

time we had 37,900 hogs, the market slipped off 15¢@25c. on Tuesday because of a heavy supply of holdovers, together with fresh receipts of 14,000 and Wednesday's trade showed 15¢@25c. further decline, fresh receipts being estimated at 29,000, besides a liberal supply of leftovers, and the three days run totaled approximately \$1,000 as compared to \$4,488 for the same period a week ago. The trade was very erratic and uneven, buyers frequently varying 15¢@25c. in their bids on the same class of hogs, and in a general way prices on Wednesday were 30¢@50c. under Monday's level. While The National sold a load at \$15.60, they were the only hogs to bring the price on the day mentioned, and the bulk of the choice weighty butchers sold from \$15.35 @15.55; prime light and light butchers, \$15 @15.30; good mixed carrying a good butcher top, \$14.60@14.85; common packers, \$14.25@14.50, and good shipping pigs, \$13.50@14. The trade was fairly active at the decline, and unless the much talked of action on the part of the government to supervise distribution of products and regulate prices should throw a scare into the country, we are of the opinion that the break in prices will be followed by curtailed receipts and a reaction.

To open the week operations in the sheep house were somewhat disappointing to the selling side. Most traders thought that the downward trend on choice lambs would stop at \$16 per cwt., but their predictions proved a bad guess when Monday's crop of good lambs went over the scales at \$15.25. Tuesday's market showed a little improvement; choice lambs sold 25c. higher or up to \$15.50 for top. While receipts contain a liberal portion of choice lambs, many consignments show to be second pickings and consist of lambs that should be left back in the country another thirty to forty days. Increased supplies of breeding and feeding stock are badly needed to satisfy the urgent demand, but prospects hold out but little encouragement toward liberal numbers of stock suitable to go back to the country on feeding or breeding account. Thus far this week no range stock has landed on the market, a very unusual condition for this time of year. We quote: Good to choice lambs, \$15.50@15.75; poor to medium, \$14.50@15.25; culls, \$11@12; good to prime yearlings, \$12@13; feeding and medium fleshed yearlings, \$10.50@11.50; fancy wethers, \$10@10.50; good to choice ewes, \$8.75@9.25; medium fleshed and heavy, \$8@8.50; culls, \$4.50@6; short-mouthed breeding ewes, \$7.50@9; fair to best breeding ewes, \$12@15; feeding lambs, \$15 @15.50.

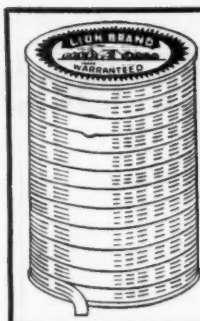
HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS.

(Continued from page 30.)

offered at \$3.50, \$4.50 and \$5.50. Small lots of countries are quoted at \$3, \$4, \$5. No fresh trading is noted in New England skins and prices are nominal.

HORSEHIDES.—The market continues dull and buyers are not interested in the few offerings made. Straight city renderers are nominally quoted at \$9.75@10. Dealers' mixed hides at \$8.75@9 and countries at \$7.75@8. Small lots of countries have sold at \$8 flat for No. 2s. Butts are quiet and prices nominal. About 1,500 light English hides sold at \$7.75.

DRY HIDES.—The market continues quiet without any special features or trading of any consequence noted. There has been practically no inquiry for hides of the common descriptions, and while some brokers have been pressing for business importers generally are holding firm on basis of last large trading. In some quarters it is thought that a firm bid of 1/2c. under on last selling rates of Bogotas, etc., might effect trading, but most hides on spot are in strong hands and a general disposition is shown to hold prices at old rates. Bogotas are nominally quoted at 43 1/2c., Orinocos at 43 1/2c., Puerto Cabellos at 43c., Tomacos at 43c., Maracaibos at 42 1/2c., Buenaventuras at 42 1/2c., and Central Americans at 42 1/2c. A few lots of flint Peruvians are offered at 43c., the same as last paid. An offering is noted of dry salted Peruvians, about 30 lbs. average, at 34c. A bid of 39c.



CONTRACTORS TO THE GOVERNMENT
TAPES & BRAIDS
FOR THE
PACKING TRADE
WHITE and COLORS
HOFFMAN-CORR MFG. CO.
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was declined for about 1,200 flint Santo Domingos. Last sales were noted at 40c. Brazils are dull. No trading is noted in Javas. Flint Haitians last sold at 30c. Mazatlan Mexicans are offered at 43 1/2c. and dry salted at 37 1/2c. Chinas are dull and prices nominal. 10,000 prime Hankows 10@20 lbs. average are offered for shipment at 48 1/2c. landed terms. The River Plate market is quiet and generally featureless.

WET SALTED HIDES.—The River Plate market is dull and cables report no change in conditions. An offering is noted of 12,000 to 15,000 Sansinena cows, July take-off, at 26 1/2c. c. & f. basis. Also 1,500 to 2,000 Las Palmas, June late salting, at 26 1/2c. c. & f. basis. Another offering is noted of about 2,500 Matadero steers and cows, about 50 per cent. each at 25c. Last sales of Montevideo (Swift's) steers were made at 30 1/2c. The spot market continues dull and no trading of any consequence has been effected this week. In some varieties brokers are pressing for business without finding any favorable response from buyers. A small sale of about 1,200 Vera Cruz campos Mexicans is reported at 24c. Cubans continue quiet, and no recent sales are noted. Havana regulars 40 to 45 lbs. last sold at 23 1/2c. No new trading is noted in Chilians, Bahias, etc., and prices are merely nominal. About 3,000 Rio Janeiro afloat sold with no price given.

Boston.

The Boston hide market continues dull and uninteresting. Trading is in very small proportions. Buyers are interested only in short-haired current hides, of which there are only

small supplies. The large supplies of old long-haired hides are slow to move and prices are normal. Dealers talk for Middle Western hides 23@26 1/2c. for buffs, according to quality, take-off, section, etc. Extremes from Ohio and Michigan points are offered at 26 1/2 @28c. The Southern hide market is also quiet and prices show a considerable range. Northern Southern hides, 25 to 60's, free of ticks, are offered at 25@26c., while the same weights in more Southern sections are quoted around 23c. Some extremes from far Southern points are offered at 23@24c. The New England market is also quiet. Occasional sales of small lots of countries at 23 1/2 @24c.

No fresh trading is noted in the New England calfskin market. Small offerings continue to be made at \$3, \$4 and \$5. Sales of mixed cities and countries last made at \$3.25, \$4.25 and \$5.25. While tanners are showing no preference for light skins, they are more willing to take on a lot of these in connection with the heavier weights than they were a few weeks ago. The reason for this is the continued fair demand for light weight colored leather for women's shoes.

EASTERN DRESSED BEEF MARKETS.

Daily wholesale prices of Western dressed fresh beef at New York and other Eastern markets for the week ending July 13, 1917, are reported as follows by the Office of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture:

	July 9.	July 10.	July 11.	July 12.	July 13.
Boston—					
Steers:					
Choice	\$17.25@17.50	\$17.00@17.50	\$17.50@18.00	\$18.25@18.50	\$18.25@18.50
Good	16.50@17.00	16.50@17.00	17.00@17.50	17.75@18.25	—@—
Medium	15.50@16.00	15.50@16.50	16.00@16.75	17.00@17.50	17.00@17.50
Common	12.00@14.00	12.00@14.00	12.00@14.00	13.00@15.00	14.00@16.00
Cows:					
Good	14.00@14.50	14.50@15.00	15.00@15.50	—@—	—@—
Medium	13.00@14.00	14.00@14.50	14.00@14.50	14.00@14.50	14.25@14.75
Common	11.00@13.00	11.00@13.00	11.00@13.00	12.00@13.50	—@—
Bulls:					
Good	—@—	—@—	—@—	—@—	—@—
Medium	12.00@12.50	12.00@12.50	12.00@12.50	11.50@12.50	12.00@12.50
Common	11.00@12.00	11.00@11.50	11.00@11.50	—@—	—@—
New York—					
Steers:					
Choice	16.75@17.25	17.00@17.50	17.00@17.50	17.50@18.00	17.75@18.25
Good	16.00@16.75	16.25@17.00	16.50@17.00	17.00@17.50	17.00@17.75
Medium	15.00@16.00	15.50@16.25	15.50@16.25	15.75@16.50	16.00@17.00
Common	12.50@15.00	13.00@15.50	13.00@14.50	13.00@14.50	13.00@14.50
Cows:					
Good	14.25@14.75	14.25@14.75	14.50@15.25	15.00@15.50	15.00@15.75
Medium	13.00@14.00	13.00@14.00	13.00@14.00	13.50@14.00	13.75@14.25
Common	12.00@13.00	12.00@13.00	12.00@13.00	12.00@13.00	12.00@13.00
Bulls:					
Good	14.00@14.50	14.00@14.50	13.50@14.00	13.50@14.00	13.50@14.00
Medium	12.00@13.00	12.00@13.00	12.00@13.00	12.00@13.00	12.00@13.00
Common	11.00@12.00	11.00@12.00	11.50@12.00	11.50@12.00	11.50@12.00
Philadelphia—					
Steers:					
Choice	17.25@17.75	17.50@18.00	17.50@18.00	17.50@18.00	18.00@18.50
Good	16.50@17.25	16.50@17.50	16.50@17.50	16.50@17.50	16.50@17.50
Medium	15.50@16.50	15.50@16.50	15.50@16.50	15.50@16.50	16.00@17.00
Common	12.50@14.50	12.50@14.50	12.50@14.50	12.50@14.50	13.00@15.00
Cows:					
Good	—@—	14.50@15.50	14.50@15.50	14.50@15.50	15.00@16.00
Medium	13.50@14.50	13.50@14.50	13.50@14.50	13.50@14.50	14.00@15.00
Common	12.00@13.50	12.00@13.50	12.00@13.50	12.00@13.50	12.50@14.00
Bulls:					
Good	—@—	—@—	—@—	—@—	—@—
Medium	12.00@12.50	12.00@12.50	12.00@12.50	12.00@12.50	12.00@12.50
Common N.	11.00@12.00	11.00@12.00	11.00@12.00	11.00@12.00	11.50@12.00
Washington—					
Steers:					
Choice	16.50@17.00	16.50@17.00	17.00@17.50	17.00@17.50	17.00@17.50
Good	16.00@16.50	16.00@16.50	16.00@17.00	16.00@17.00	16.50@17.00
Medium	14.50@16.00	14.00@16.00	14.00@16.00	14.00@16.00	14.00@16.00
Common	13.00@14.50	12.00@14.00	12.00@14.00	11.00@13.00	11.00@13.00
Cows:					
Good	—@—	15.50@16.00	15.50@16.00	15.00@16.00	15.00@16.00
Medium	13.00@14.00	13.00@14.00	13.00@14.00	14.00@15.00	14.00@15.00
Common	12.00@13.00	11.50@12.50	11.00@13.00	11.00@13.00	11.00@13.00
Bulls:					
Common	—@—	—@—	—@—	10.50@11.00	—@—

New York Section

Fred Guggenheim, of Guggenheim Bros., Chicago, was in New York on a business trip last week.

Jacob Maybaum, manager of the Morris house in Westchester market, is at Sharon Springs for a vacation.

W. P. Cox, of the transportation department of Swift & Company, has gone to the Thousand Islands to spend his vacation.

A. C. Dean, credit manager for Swift & Company in New York, is spending a few weeks' outing in Michigan.

E. S. Waterbury, of Chicago, the smoked meat expert of Morris & Company, was in New York during the week.

F. W. Pratt, chief of staff at the Wilson & Co. district headquarters on Tenth Avenue, is enjoying a fortnight's outing in New England.

Charles Schroeder, a provision dealer at No. 719 East 11th Street, has filed schedules in bankruptcy, with liabilities of \$17,580 and assets of \$7,831.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending July 14, 1917, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 15.38 cents per pound.

John Krominga, a retired meat dealer, for twenty-five years in business in Brooklyn, died last week at his home, 706 Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn.

Morris J. Kalenberg, of No. 1524 Second Avenue, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. He claims his liabilities amount to about \$3,000, and his assets about \$900.

Joseph Hartigan, Commissioner of Weights & Measures and secretary of the Mayor's Committee on Food Supply, has tendered his resignation to Mayor Mitchel and will take up the practice of law.

President Thomas E. Wilson, of Wilson & Company, made a personal visit to most of his company's branches in New York during his stay here last week. He believes in keeping in touch with his organization.

Harold H. Edwards, son of General Manager George J. Edwards, of Swift & Company's New York territory, is one of the engineering experts loaned to the Government to assist in refrigeration plant construction for the army. He is a graduate of the Stevens Institute of Technology.

The American Packing House Engineering Company is the new name of the concern of which Engineer Joseph Himmelsbach is president. The title was formerly New York Packing House Engineering Company, but as there is a concern in another line with a similar name, it was thought best to change the title, in order that there might be no confusion.

Five officers of the Kosher Meat Dealers' Association of Newark were held in \$1,000 bail each for the Grand Jury last week, charged with having formed a combination in restraint of trade. The complainants, three former members, claimed the association refused to serve them with meat as independents. The accused officers are Samuel Fink, president; Abraham Wetter, vice-president; Morris Goldstein, treasurer; Benjamin Wetter, secretary, and Morris Goutoff, assistant secretary. Eighteen other members of the association, who were similarly charged, were paroled for the Grand Jury.

NEW YORK STATE FOOD CONTROL.

A special session of the New York legislature has been called to meet next week, the chief object of which is consideration of Governor Whitman's measure for a system of State food control, which he believes is necessary to supplement the federal system. The bill provides for a State food commission with complete power over food distribution within the State.

Manufacturing, marketing, storage accumulation, distribution, supply, waste, cost to producers, price paid by consumers and the expense of handling foods, fuels, seeds, fertilizers and all the instrumentalities used in connection therewith, are declared to be matters of public interest, subject to investigation, encouragement, development, regulation and control by the State during a state of war.

It is made unlawful for any person willfully to destroy any necessities to restrict the supply or enhance the price; or knowingly to commit preventable waste; or willfully to permit preventable deterioration; or to hoard or hold or contract for any necessities in excess of an amount reasonably needed to supply individual or business requirements for a reasonable time; or to monopolize any such necessities, or enter into any contract or conspiracy to restrict the supply, or, except as permitted by law for preventing gluts and for effecting equitable distribution of perishables among markets, to restrict distribution or enhance the price of any such necessities. Boards of health are prohibited from destroying any necessities not actually detrimental to health without permission from the commission.

The commission shall have the following powers:

"(a) To guarantee and insure to producers fair and reasonable minimum prices for necessities and to this end to bind the state for such powers:

"(b) To order any person, corporation or association, other than the producer; having under his control a quantity of necessities in excess of an amount reasonably essential to supply his or its individual or business requirements for a reasonable time, to sell at public auction to the highest bidder such excess quantity of necessities, within a reasonable time to be fixed in such order, and to make and enforce regulations governing such sale.

"(c) To prohibit the further placing in storage of any necessities, without its permission, and prescribe rules governing the same.

"(d) To seize and distribute necessities for the purpose of relieving the necessities of the public or of the armed forces of the United States, and when such necessities shall have been so seized, appraise the value thereof and give certificates or other evidence value to the persons, corporations or associations having the possession thereof. The commission is thereupon authorized to pay to such person, corporation or association the appraised value of such necessities. If the amount so determined upon be unsatisfactory to the person, corporation or association so entitled to receive the same, such person, corporation or association shall be paid the amount so found by the commission, and shall be entitled to file his or its claim in the Court of Claims, in the manner hereinafter provided for such further sum as added to the amount so paid, will be just compensation therefor.

"(e) Whenever in the discretion of the commission it shall determine to be necessary in order to assure equitable distribution of necessities or in order to prevent monopolization or unreasonable enhancement of the prices of, or injurious speculation in necessities, it is authorized to purchase or provide for the production or manufacture, or otherwise to procure necessities; to store them; to dispose of them by sale or otherwise; to establish and conduct public markets and storage warehouses; and to require any person, corporation or association having any necessities at his or its disposal in an amount in excess of his or its reasonable needs for a reasonable period, to deliver the whole or any part of such excess to the commission in such quantities, at such times and at such prices as shall be determined by the commission to be reasonable. Upon the failure of a person, corporation, or association to comply with such requirements, the commission is authorized to take possession of such necessities and to pay for them at the price so determined. [There is here the same provision as to appeal to the Court of Claims as quoted in paragraph (d) above.]

"(f) The commission may also take possession of such warehouses, buildings, or other storing facilities as may be necessary and convenient, and shall properly care for such property, purchased or seized by it, and use the same as long as it may require, and shall make just compensation for such use. [Same provision in regard to appeal to Court of Claims as in paragraph (d) above.]

"(g) To compel common carriers to give preference to the transportation of necessities.

"(h) To encourage the production of food by the tillage of the soil and for such purpose to aid said tillage; to obtain through duly constituted State and Federal authorities the enlistment or detail of men for labor on farms and in agricultural service, and when the necessity exists therefor to compel persons engaged in the performance of labor to private individuals or corporations to perform labor on farms and in agricultural service.

"(i) To supervise and facilitate the marketing and distributing of farm products.

"(j) To inform the public by such method as they think best as to the production and distribution of foods.

"(k) To perform such acts and issue such orders as may be necessary for the purpose of carrying into effect the powers hereby conferred."

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GROCERIES IN
LIQUORS DRY GOODS.**

CLOSED ALL DAY SATURDAY DURING JULY AND AUGUST
As in past seventeen years

FOOD DISTRIBUTORS BACK HOOVER.

The Food Distributors' Association of New York City was formed last week at a meeting under the auspices of the Merchants' Association, for the purpose of co-operating with each other and with the government in the present food situation. Representatives of all lines of the food trade were present, as well as State Commissioner of Agriculture Wilson and all the members of the State food supply commission.

The New York Produce Exchange was represented by President R. A. Claybrook and others; the New York State Cold Storage Association by President F. M. Shoemaker and Frank A. Horne; the meat packing interests by F. A. Lyman of Armour & Company, G. J. Edwards of Swift & Company, C. J. Higgins of Morris & Company, Vice-President J. A. Howard of Wilson & Company; P. L. Hughes of the Cudahy Packing Company, and the New York State Master Butchers' Association by President Charles Grismer and Secretary W. H. Hornidge.

After organization and an address by a representative of Mr. Hoover the following resolution was adopted: "Resolved, That the meeting of the distributors of food representing 25 wholesale and retail distributing organizations in New York City and State endorse the food programme of Mr. Herbert C. Hoover, that we approve of the Lever Bill No. 4961 so far as it applies to food and food products and demand that it be passed at once, and that no amendments meet with our approval unless they are first endorsed by Mr. Hoover."

A central committee was formed and this week selected the following executive committee to conduct the affairs of the organization: R. A. Claybrook, Produce Exchange; J. D. Mahr, butter and egg interests; R. S. McCormack, auction companies; J. H. Kilough, fruit and produce trade; I. Elkin Nathans, milk interests; Sylvan L. Stix, wholesale grocers; Frank A. Horne, cold storage interests; Charles Thorpe, retail grocers; Wm. H. Hornidge, retail butchers; F. W. Lyman, wholesale meat interests; James Churchill, Restaurant Association; John F. Hildebrand, wholesale bakers; B. H. Cushman, retail bakers; Chas. H. Matlage, salt fish interests; W. H. Cornell, fresh fish interests; John Buckle, wholesale jobbers and distributors of fruits and produce; C. W. Kimball, chairman of central committee. The committee was authorized to add to its number whenever it seems desirable

to do so; also to make further organization plans as appear necessary.

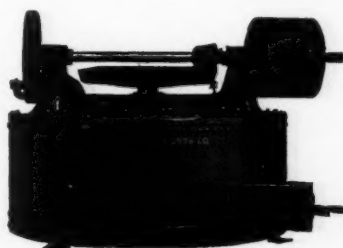
In discussing the attacks on Mr. Hoover, it was evident that the meeting was unanimous in its indignation at Senator Reed's action in using the doings of the previous meeting as the basis of a sensational speech of ridicule and abuse. The following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That the Central Committee of the Food Distributors of New York reaffirm its confidence in Herbert C. Hoover as expressed in our resolution of July 12, and that, as an association, we pledge him our fullest co-operation and services in the administration of the food problems of the country."

tion of the food problems of the country."

The question of action on Governor Whitman's food law plan, to enact which he has called a special session of the legislature, came up after discussion, and the executive committee was authorized to appoint a legislative committee to appear at the hearing and oppose any legislation whatever on the subject.

Packinghouse, provision, refrigeration and other machinery and equipment at second-hand. Buy it or sell it through The National Provisioner's "Wanted and For Sale" department on page 48.



Triumph Steam Dryers

Made in three sizes, ranging in price from \$500.00 to \$1000.00.

Experience of 30 years.

The C. O. Bartlett & Snow Co.
Cleveland Ohio 50 Church Street
N. Y. City

BONE CRUSHERS



WILLIAMS

Williams Bone Crushers and Grinders are not alone suitable for grinding bone for fertilizer purposes, they are also suitable for crushing bone for glue and case hardening purposes. Every packer having to dispose of his bone whether Green, Raw, or Junk and Steamed bone, will do well to get in touch with Williams.

Williams machines are also suitable for Tankage, Cracklings, Beef Scrap, Oyster and Clam Shells, and any other material found around the packing plant requiring crushing or grinding.

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NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Steers, good to prime.....	9.50@13.15
Oxen	11.50@12.50
Bulls	7.50@ 9.75
Cows	4.50@ 9.00

LIVE CALVES.

Live calves, common to good, per 100 lbs.	@15.50
Live calves, skim milk	—@—
Live calves, Tennessee	8.00@11.25
Live calves, culls, per 100 lbs.	@10.00

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, medium to prime.....	14.50@16.15
Live sheep, common to good.....	6.00@ 9.50
Live sheep, ewes	—@—
Live sheep, culls	—@—

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	15.75@16.00
Hogs, medium	15.75@15.85
Hogs, 140 lbs.	15.25@15.50
Pigs	14.75@15.50
Roughs	13.75@14.25

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy	18½@19
Choice native light	18 @18½
Native, common to fair	17 @17½

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy	19 @19½
Choice native light	@19
Native, common to fair	17 @18
Choice, Western, heavy	17½@18½
Choice Western, light	17 @17½
Common to fair Texas	14 @16
Good to choice heifers	18½@19
Common to fair heifers	16½@17½
Choice cows	14½@16
Common to fair cows	13 @14
Fresh Bologna bulls	11½@12½

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs.....	21 @22	@22
No. 2 ribs.....	18 @20	@20
No. 3 ribs.....	@17½	@19
No. 1 loins.....	21 @22	@23
No. 2 loins.....	18 @20	@21
No. 3 loins.....	@17½	@19½
No. 1 hinds and ribs.....	20 @21	21 @22
No. 2 hinds and ribs.....	18 @19	10 @19½
No. 3 hinds and ribs.....	@17½	@18½
No. 1 rounds.....	18½@19	@18½
No. 2 rounds.....	17½@18	@18
No. 3 rounds.....	16 @16½	@17
No. 1 chucks.....	16½@17	@17
No. 2 chucks.....	15 @16	@16½
No. 3 chucks.....	13½@14	@15½

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.	@23½
Veals, country dressed, per lb.....	@21
Western calves, choice	@22
Western calves, fair to good.....	@19
Grassers and buttermilks.....	@15

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@21½
Hogs, 180 lbs.	@21½
Hogs, 160 lbs.	@21½
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@21½
Pigs	@22½

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice	@24
Lambs, choice	@22
Lambs, good	@21
Lambs, medium to good.....	@20
Sheep, choice	@17
Sheep, medium to good.....	@15
Sheep, culls	@14

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.....	@24
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.....	@24
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.....	@24
Smoked picnics, light	@24
Smoked picnics, heavy	19 @19½
Smoked shoulders	@19
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	28 @30
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	31 @32
Dried beef sets	@32
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	28 @30
Pickled bellies, heavy	@28

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city	@28
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	22 @27
Frozen pork loins	22 @25½
Fresh pork tenderloins	@32
Frozen pork tenderloins	@30
Shoulders, city	@23
Shoulders, Western	@20
Butts, regular	@23
Butts, boneless	@25
Fresh hams, city	@25
Fresh hams, Western	@23
Fresh picnic hams	@18

BONES, HOOF AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 45 to 50 lbs. per 100 pcs.	80.00@ 82.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs. per 100 pcs.	70.00@ 72.00
Black hoofs, per ton	55.00@ 60.00
Striped hoofs, per ton	55.00@ 60.00
White hoofs, per ton	75.00@ 80.00
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs. per 100 pcs.	@140.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 1's.....	185.00@200.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 2's.....	@125.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 3's.....	@ 90.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues, L. C. trim'd.....	@25c. a pound
Fresh steer tongues, untrimmed.....	@18c. a pound
Fresh cow tongues, untrimmed.....	@16c. a pound
Calves' heads, scalded	@85c. apiece
Sweetbreads, veal	40 @85c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef	35 @40c. a pound
Calves' livers	@30c. a pound
Beef kidneys	15 @16c. a pound
Mutton kidneys	@20c. a pound
Livers, beef	@17c. a pound
Oxtails	12 @13c. a pound
Hearts, beef	14 @15c. a pound
Rolls, beef	21 @24c. a pound
Tenderloin, beef, Western	35 @40c. a pound
Lamb's fries	@12c. a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings.....	@25½c. a pound
Blade meat	@18c. a pound

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat	@ 9
Suet, fresh and heavy	@12
Shop bones, per cwt.....	25 @35

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	•
Sheep, imp., medium wide, per bundle.....	•
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	•
Sheep, imp., narrow, per bundle.....	•
Hog, free of salt, tes. or bbls., per lb., f. o. b. New York	@75
Hog, extra narrow, selected, per lb.....	@1.00
Hog, middles	@20
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. New York	@14
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York	@20
Beef bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	@15
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@40
Beef weasands, No. 1s, each.....	@ 8½
Beef weasands, No. 2s, each.....	@ 4
Beef bladders, small per doz.....	@95

*Owing to unsettled war conditions reliable sheep casing quotations cannot be given.

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	26	28
Pepper, Sing., black.....	25	27
Pepper, Penang, white.....	20	28
Pepper, red	16	19
Allspice	7	9½
Cinnamon	22	26
Coriander	25	27
Cloves	37	40
Ginger	29	23
Mace	56	60

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre, granulated	@31
Refined saltpetre, crystals	37 @36
Refined nitrate of soda, gran., f. o. b. N. Y. 6	@ 6½
Refined nitrate of soda, crystals.....	6½ @ 6½

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins	@.50
No. 2 skins	@.48
No. 3 skins	@.38
Branded skins	@.42
Ticky skins	@.42
No. 1 B. M. skins	@.45
No. 2 B. M. skins	@.46
No. 1, 12½-14	@5.00
No. 2, 12½-14	@5.00
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14	@5.00
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14	@4.75
No. 1 kips, 14-18	@5.50
No. 2 kips, 14-18	@5.25
No. 1 B. M. kips, 14-18	@5.25
No. 2 B. M. kips	@5.00
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	@6.75
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	@6.50
Branded kips	@4.50
Heavy branded kips	@4.50
Ticky kips	@4.50
Heavy ticky kips	@5.50

DRESSED POULTRY.

TURKEYS.

Barrels—Dry-packed—	
Western, dry-picked, young avg., best....	@22
Western, old hens or toms.....	@23
Texas, fair to good.....	20 @21

CHICKENS.

Fresh soft-meated, barrels—	
Phila. and L. I. fancy broilers, 3 lbs. to pair	@35
Western, dry-picked, broilers, per lb.....	25 @26
Virginia broilers, per lb.....	30 @35
Nearby squab broilers, 2 to 2½ lbs. to pair	50 @70

FOWLS—12 to box, milk-fed, dry-packed—

Western, boxes, 60 lbs. and over to doz., dry-picked	@24½
Western, boxes, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz., dry-picked	24 @24½
Western, boxes, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz., dry-picked	@23½
Western, boxes, 36 to 42 lbs. to doz., dry-picked	@22
Western, boxes, 30 to 35 lbs. to doz., dry-picked	@20
Western, boxes, under 30 lbs. to doz.....	@19

FOWLS—Fresh, dry-packed, corn-fed, 12 to box—

Western, 60 lbs. and over to doz., dry-pkd	@24
Western, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz., dry-pkd.....	@24
Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz., dry-pkd.....	@22½
Western, 36 to 42 lbs. to doz., dry-pkd.....	@21
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to doz., dry-pkd.....	@19
Western, under 30 lbs. to doz., dry-pkd.....	@18½

Fowl—Barrels, dry-packed—

Western, boxes, 5 lbs. and over.....	@22
Western, boxes, 4 to 4½ lbs., dry-pkd.....	@21½
Old Cocks, per lb.	@17
Southern, large	@20

Other Poultry—

Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., per doz.	@3.75
Long Island Spring Ducklings.....	@22

Broilers—12 to box, frozen—

Milk-fed, fancy, 18 to 24 lbs. to doz.....	@22
Milk-fed, fancy, 25 to 29 lbs. to doz.....	@20
Corn-fed, fancy, 18 to 24 lbs. to doz.....	@20
Corn-fed, prime, 25 to 30 lbs. to doz.....	18 @18½

Ducks and Geese—Frozen—

Ducks, western, fancy	—@—
Ducks, western, No. 2.....	—@—
Geese, western, fancy	—@—
Geese, western, fancy, No. 2.....	—@—

LIVE POULTRY.

Broilers, nearby	28 @31
Fowls, average	23 @24
Roosters, old	—@—
Turkeys	—@—
Geese	—@—
Ducks	23 @23

BUTTER.

Creamery, extra (92 score)	@39½
Creamery, higher (scoring lots).....	39½ @40½
Creamery, Firsts	38½ @39½
Process, Extras	36½ @37
Process, Firsts	35½ @36

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras	38 @39
Fresh gathered, extra firsts	36½ @37
Fresh gathered, firsts	34½ @36
Fresh gathered, seconds and lower grades.....	31½ @34
Fresh chex, good to choice.....	29 @30

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, 3 and 50, per ton	@30.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	@35.00
Dried blood, high grade.....	@ 6.00
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	@ 3.95
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York	nom. 40.00
Ground tankage, N. Y., 9 to 12 per cent. ammonia	6.00 and 10c.
Garbage tankage	@10.50
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered, Baltimore	—@—
Foreign fish guano, testing 13@14% ammonia and about 10% B. Phos. Lime	—@—
Wet, acidulated, 7 p. c. ammonia per ton, f. o. b. factory (35c. per unit available phos. acid).....	—@—
Sulphate ammonia, for shipment, per 100 lbs. guar., 25%	@ 6.10
Sulphate ammonia, per 100 lbs. spot guar., 25%	@ 6.10

